

**Investigation into the Reasons
that influence the Escalation of juvenile
Crime in Umhlathuze Municipality**

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INVESTIGATION INTO THE REASONS THAT INFLUENCE THE ESCALATION OF JUVENILE CRIME IN UMHLATHUZE MUNICIPALITY

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Masters Degree in Community Work in the Department of Social Work, at the University of Zululand

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i.

DECLARATION

I, **Maureen Zandile Makhanya**, Student No.**19961658** hereby declare that **“INVESTIGATION INTO THE REASONS THAT INFLUENCE THE ESCALATION OF JUVENILE CRIME IN UMHLATHUZE MUNICIPALITY”** is the result of my own investigation. It has not been submitted for any other degree in any University, and all references used were acknowledged.

Signature:

M.Z. Makhanya

Date:

DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this work to my late mother, Idah Thokozile and my late father Wilson Edison Zulu, who were my aspiration. To my husband Nhlanhla Oscar Makhanya, thank you for your support. To our son, Advocate B.V. Makhanya and his wife, S'phelele, thank you. To our daughter, Dr S.B. Makhanya, thank you. To my granddaughters, Nomakhwezi ,Ziyanda ,Thembelihle and Neema Makhanya, I will always remember you. To my late brothers, Edmund S'khonzinkosi and Leslie Thabani, I will always love you. To my younger sisters, Z.B. Zulu, Z.R. Ntshangase and N.P.D. Thwala, thank you for your unending support.

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To Mrs. Mhlungu from the Department of Social Development, thank you for directing me to the Area Manager, Ulundi for the permission to conduct this research.

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ABSTRACT

Juvenile Delinquency is not an inherent condition, but it is learned through association, imitation, pressure, needs, wants, influence and desires. There is a growing tendency in South Africa of juvenile involvement in crime. Somehow, it is believed that the juveniles are motivated by the Bill of Rights, Section 28 of the South African Constitution, which prohibits co operative punishment. In the year 2008 statistics of Empangeni Magistrates court, 15 % of juveniles appeared in court for different offences. In the year 2009 juvenile cases showed a 21 % increase and in 2011 they increased by 32 %. It is believed that if nothing is done, the economy of the country will never improve. In this study 25 Juvenile offenders were interviewed. 2 case studies of juvenile offenders who had been arrested and charged were done and 3 parents of juvenile offenders who had been arrested then successfully put on non custodial rehabilitation were interviewed. The results proved that causes are systemic. This explains that the whole community is part of the causes. Therefore, the involvement of the community is essential in the prevention of juvenile crimes. The revolutionary awareness campaigns around Umhlathuze are essential. The offender rehabilitation organizations should be given slots at schools, community meetings and conferences. Juveniles with antisocial behavior should be treated for the prevention of crime as a career. The Department of Social Development should be given staff to enable to plan, implement and evaluate policies and programs. The recreational constructive facilities should be offered in an environment that is safe. Adequate support should be given to parents as well. The South African Police need community support in this area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Declaration.....	i
Dedication.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
Abstract.....	iv
Table of Contents.....	v
1. CHAPTER 1 - ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY	1
1.1. Introduction.....	1
1.2. Definition of terms.....	1
1.2.1. Juvenile.....	1
1.2.2. Crime.....	2
1.2.3. Juvenile Delinquency.....	2
1.2.4. Umhlathuze Municipality.....	2
1.3. Objectives of the research were as follows.....	2
1.4. Statement of the problem.....	2
1.5. Motivation for the study.....	3
1.6. Hypotheses.....	3

1.7. Literature Review.....	3
1.8. Theoretical Framework.....	4
1.9. Research Methodology.....	4
1.9.1. Research Design.....	5
1.9.2. Target Population.....	5
1.9.3 .Research Sample and Sampling Method.....	5
1.9.4. Data Collection	6
1.9.5. Data Analysis.....	6
1.9.6. Ethical Consideration.....	6
1.9.7. Significance of the Study.....	6
1.10. Summary.....	7
CHAPTER 2 - LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1. Introduction.....	8
2.2. Primary Risk Factors.....	8
2.2.1. Individual.....	8
2.2.1.Family.....	9
2.2.2.1. Parenting Style.....	10
2.2.2.2. Environment.....	10
2.2.2.3. Other factors.....	11
2.2.3. Mental Health Risk Factors.....	11

2.2.3.1. Bipolar Mood Disorders.....	11
2.2.3.2. Personality Disorders.....	12
2.2.4. Substance Abuse.....	12
2.3. Secondary Risk Factors.....	13
2.3.1. Poverty.....	13
2.3.2. Child Neglect.....	14
2.3.3. Schools Control/Corporal Punishment.....	14
2.3.4. Aggression.....	15
2.3.5. Crime Experience.....	16
2.3.6. Political Influence.....	17
2.4. Summary.....	17
CHAPTER 3 - THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	18
3.1. Introduction.....	18
3.2. Maslow's and Systems Theory. Social Disorganization and Anomie.....	18
3.2.1. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.....	18
3.2.2. Systems Theory.....	19
3.2.3. Social Disorganization Theory.....	19
3.2.4. Anomie Theory.....	20
3.3. Summary.....	20

CHAPTER 4 - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 21

4.1. Introduction.....21

4.2. Research Design.....21

 4.2.1. Target Population.....21

 4.2.2. Sample and Sampling Method.....22

 4.2.3. Data Collection Instrument.....23

 4.2.4. Data Analysis.....24

 4.2.5. Ethical Consideration.....24

4.3. Summary.....24

CHAPTER 5 - DATA PRESENTATION, INTEPRETATION AND ANALYSIS 25

5.1. Introduction.....25

5.2. SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA.....26

 5.2.1. Distribution of respondents according to gender.....26

 5.2.2. Distribution of respondents according to ethnic group.....27

 5.2.3. Distribution of respondents according to age.....28

 5.2.4. Distribution of respondents according to their parental marriage status.....29

 5.2.5. Distribution of respondents according to their state of employment.....30

 5.2.6. Distribution of respondents according to the highest standard reached.....31

 5.2.7. Distribution of respondents according to the viewing of violent films.....32

5. 2. SECTION B: CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.....	33
5.2.8. Distribution according to what respondents understand about crime.....	33
5.3.2. Distribution of respondents on whether they suffered mood related disorders.....	34
5.3.3. Distribution of respondents according to what they wanted to achieve from the crime.....	35
5.3.4. Distribution of respondents according to reasons of choosing their victim.....	36
5.3.5. Distribution according to factors influencing crime around Umhlathuze.....	37
5.3.6. Distribution of respondents according to methods of developing communities...	38
5.3.7. Distribution according to means of preventing criminal behavior within communities.....	39
5.4 QUALITATIVE DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS.....	40
5.4.1 Question 8.1. How do you obtain your basic needs?.....	40
5.4.1.1. Respondents.....	40
5.4.1.2. Analysis.....	41
5.4.2. Question 10.1. Do your hobbies include viewing of violent films? If yes, please explain.....	43
5.4.2.1. Respondents.....	43
5.4.2.2. Analysis.....	44
5.4.3. Question 11. What do you understand about crime?.....	45
5.4.3.1. Respondents.....	45

5.4.3.2. Analysis.....	47
5.4.4. Question 13. What did you want to achieve from this rime?.....	48
5.4.4.1 Respondents.....	48
5.4.4.2 Analysis.....	49
5.4.5. Question 14. What was the reason for choosing your victim?.....	50
5.4.5.1 Respondents.....	50
5.4.5.2 Analysis.....	52
5.4.6. Question 17. Do you perceive teenage pregnancy as a cause of crime? Explain....	53
5.4.6.1. Respondents.....	53
5.4.6.2 Analysis.....	55
5.4.7. Question 18 ‘What influences the escalation of crime around Umhlathuze Municipality?.....	55
5.4.7.1. Respondents.....	55
5.4.7.2. Analysis.....	57
5.4.8. Question 19. What can be done to develop this community?.....	58
5.4.8.1. Respondents.....	58
5.4.8.2. Analysis.....	57
5.4.9. Question 20. What can be done to prevent criminal behavior in this community? 60	
5.4.9.1. Respondents.....	60

5.4.9.2. Analysis.....	62
5.5. THE 2 CASE STUDIES - PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS.....	63
5.5.1.1. FIRST CASE STUDY.....	63
5.5.1.2. Analysis.....	64
5.5.2.1. SECOND CASE STUDY.....	65
5.5.2.2 Analysis.....	65
5.6. FINDINGS FROM INTERVIEWS OF PARENTS OF REHABILITATED JUVENILES..	66
5.6.1.1. The first parent interview.....	66
5.6.1.2. Analysis.....	67
5.6.2.1. Second parent interview.....	67
5.6.2.2. Analysis.....	68
5.6.3.1. Third parent interview.....	68
5.6.3.2. Analysis.....	66
5.7. Summary.....	70
CHAPTER 6 - FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	71
6.1. Introduction.....	71
6.2. Statement of the Problem.....	71
6.3. Re-Objectives.....	71
6.4. Hypotheses.....	72
6.5. Findings and Discussion.....	72

6.5.1. Case Studies and interviews of parents.....	72
6.5.1.1. Findings from the case studies.....	72
6.5.1.2. Findings from interviews of parents of rehabilitated Juveniles.....’	75
6.6.1. To investigate structural factors responsible for crime.....	78
6.6.2. To investigate the relationship between poverty and juvenile crime.....	79
6.6.3. The Investigation of the influence of unemployment on the escalation of crime.	82
6.6.4. To investigate the psychological factors leading to crime.....	84
6.6.5 To investigate in what way the media contribute to crime.....	85
6.7. Discussion of the theoretical framework	85
6.7.1. Introduction.....	85
6.7.2. Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs, Systems Theory, Social Disorganization, Anomie / Strain Theories.....	85
6.7.2.1. Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs.....	86
6.7.2.2. Systems Theory.....	86
6.7.2.3. Social Disorganization Theory.....	87
6.7.2.4. Anomie Theory /Strain Theory.....	87
6.8. Conclusion.....	88
6.8. Limitations.....	89
6.9. Recommendations.....	89

BIBLIOGRAPHY	91
ANNEXURE A - QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE REASONS THAT INFLUENCE THE ESCALATION OF JUVENILE CRIME.....	95
ANNEXURE B -SPECIFIC REQUEST FOR PERMISSION.....	100
ANNEXURE C – LETTER OF CONSENT.....	101
ANNEXURE D - THE PERMISSIOM TO DO THE STUDY FROM ULUNDI DEPARTMENTOF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (DSD).....	102

CHAPTER 1

ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Crime and security are the individual's and the community's concern. Even the whole world places security on top of its agenda. Crime and crime prevention are rarely on the minds of the strategic planners. Joblessness is the package with poverty, hunger, homelessness, crime and vulnerability to communicable disease i.e. Human Immune Viral infection/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), and Tuberculosis (T.B.).

These diminish the quality of life. Juvenile crime is the silence killer that steals the youth from the planned growth progress. Criminality leads towards the familial vicious circle of poverty and joblessness. This concern has driven the members of Umhlathuze Municipality Integrated Development Program (IDP) Committee to join hands with the community to fight joblessness which is still prevalent. The 21% increase of Juvenile offenders in the year 2009 as compared to the 15% of the year 2008 is the researcher's concern. The study investigates on the relationship between juvenile criminality and poverty.

The Social Worker is the primary probation officer. He is a skilled counselor, a mediator between the juvenile offender and the victim. He works with the magistrate and in conjunction with police. He is an advocate of the juvenile offender and a supporter to parents. He is trainer and a rehabilitator of charged juvenile offenders. He is a professional referral source to all government sectors, like hospitals, including registration of children in need for a social grant. He works with all government sectors and the community in the prevention of juvenile delinquency and promotion of social control.

1.2. DEFINITION OF TERMS

1.2.1. JUVENILE

A juvenile is a childish young person below the age at which ordinary criminal prosecution is possible. It is a person who is over the age of (10) ten and below the age of (18) eighteen.

1.2.2. CRIME

An action which constitutes a serious offence against an individual or the state, that is punishable by law. Crime is a shameful action that contravenes the prohibition order of the law. The act which conflicts with rights principle. A behavior learned through exposure to different conforming and crime patterns.

1.2.3. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

A conduct by a juvenile is characterized by anti social behavior, disobedience which is beyond parental control therefore subject to legal action. (<http://www.the-free-dictionary.com/juveni> accessed 20.07.11). It is a state of habitually breaking societal laws by a young person.

1.2.4. UMHLATHUZE MUNICIPALITY

Richards Bay and Empangeni are the two towns under Umhlathuze Municipality. This area consists of one hundred and fifty eight (158) primary schools with (77,665) student population. It also has 81 High schools and a large number of youth who are not in school. The high rate of crime prevails. According to the Empangeni statistics of 2007 most population is under the age of (15) fifteen.

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 To investigate the structural factors responsible for juvenile crime

1.3.2 To investigate the relationship between poverty and juvenile crime

1.3.3 To investigate the influence of unemployment on the escalating juvenile crime.

1.3.4 To investigate psychological factors leading to juvenile crime

1.3.5 To investigate in what way the media contribute towards juvenile crime.

1.4. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Crime is now discussed openly. Killing, assault, burglary and robbery are gradually the talk of the day. The growing tendency in South Africa is juvenile involvement in crime. The death of Eugene Terre Blanche, the political leader of Afrikaans Weerstand Beweging (AWB) was reportedly committed by a juvenile. At schools students are reported to use guns towards one another, and teachers are victims in some instances. All homes at Empangeni are under electronic crime response. This does not make the area safe as Newspapers report crimes now and then.

1.5. MOTIVATION FOR THE STUDY

Umhlathuze Integrated Development Program (IDP) Review report 2009/2010 revealed that about 33% of the population in this area are under 15 years of age, which reflects that they are at primary and secondary levels. The report identifies that the stake holders met to deal with the community concern about the situation of joblessness that the youth faces at the heart of economic development. Joblessness directly affects the custodians of the youth with direct impact on the juveniles. This extreme poverty in the heart of the Economic production brings about the question on the progress of learning through the stages from basic primary school, secondary and high school, as well as tertiary preparation of learners. Juvenile crimes appear as the problem that is part of the leading causes towards the main problem of joblessness which has never been investigated here.

1.6.HYPOTHESES

A hypothesis is a formal statement of the expected relationship between two or more variables . The researcher's assumptions about this study are as follows:

- Crime at Umhlathuze is related to poverty.
- Young people involved in crime shall be those who are poor and have no access to social welfare grants.
- A person can be rehabilitated from being a criminal.

1.7. LITERATURE REVIEW

Neuman (2003:95) contends that reviewing the accumulated knowledge about a question is an essential early step in the research process. He further defines literature review as based on the assumption that knowledge is based on what others have done. In this chapter the researcher accessed information from books, journal articles, newspapers as well as from the media. Having read the literature, the researcher was able to have a better understanding of the question like what crime is; what was the rationale that led to crime. Who are the main offenders between juveniles - males and females: what were the rationales that led to the crime? Probably it would be easily determined if the ex-offenders got really rehabilitated, or completely diverted from committing any form of crime. It has been difficult for many authors to depict value what fuels escalation of crime among young people (Bachman & Russell, K.[2007: 180). On the other hand authors perceive poverty as being the primary source of juvenile delinquency (Bilchitz, 2007:210).

1.8. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In order to understand the behavior of a person, the Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and the Systems Theory play the major role. Maslow, as cited by ([www.http//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/maslow%27s-hierarchy of needs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/maslow%27s-hierarchy_of_needs) accessed 26.05.10). Argues that if human needs are not met a person fails to adjust and perform in an expected manner. For example, a person without physical needs such as shelter feels rejected by the society. The Systems Theory on the other hand, focuses on the interactions between individuals and various systems in the same environment. If there are any subsystems that are affected during interaction, the entire system is disturbed. For example where a parent is unemployed the family has no source of income. Thus children resort to bad behavior and opt to commit crime. The researcher also used Social Disorganization, Anomie and Strain theories in this study.

1.9. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is defined as a plan of action to measure variables of interest (Neuman, 2003:190). The research design, the population to be studied and research tool to be used are

discussed at this stage of research. Qualitative and quantitative methods form part of the research methodology. The advantage of qualitative methods is the fact that they generate rich detailed information, whilst maintaining participant perspective intact. Descriptive design, purposive sampling, case study and interviews were all done.

1.9.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design provides answers to questions like “What are the means which the researcher will use to obtain the information?” Huysamen (2001:38). This study used a descriptive design. A major purpose of many social scientific studies is to describe situations and events (Babbie & Mouton 2004:80). The reader observes and then describes what was observed. In this study the researcher aimed to observe what is the most common crime often committed by juveniles. The researcher also intended to have at least two (2) case studies whereby the rehabilitated subjects’ lives improved after their release from jail. The ex- offenders would be able to describe their incarceration experiences and become mentors to the current juvenile offenders. The case studies would also show that although the juvenile offenders share similar characteristics with the ex-offenders but if a person is adamant to change his life style that can easily be done.

1.9.2. TARGET POPULATION

Umhlathuze Municipality covers Richards Bay, Ngwelezane, Esikhaleni, Empangeni, KwaDlangezwa and Port Durnford areas. According to the Umhlathuze Municipality’s IDP statistics for 2008/2009 reveal that there are 84,000 young children.

Out of this number there are 180 juveniles yearly who are in conflict with the law. The said municipality covers urban and rural areas. The 2010 /2011 Umhlathuze IDP statistics reveal that there are 146,359 young children. Out of that number there were 268 juveniles who were in conflict with the law during the year 2011. This amounts to 32% yearly increase.

1.9.3. RESEARCH SAMPLE AND SAMPLING METHOD

A sample is defined as the number of elements of the population being studied. It consists of getting information which can be regarded as a representative of the whole population. For this study the sample was composed of the following: 25 juveniles who were between 12 and 18 years

of age, 2 case studies and 3 parents whose children were incarcerated. Subjects were males and females. Race, standard of education and marital status were part of the demographic data of respondents. Purposive sampling method was applied in the study. Others call this method a sample of convenience. This is because it has more of probability sampling method which enables the researcher to select a large sample for social sciences research.

1.9.4. DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is a procedure that specifies techniques to be employed, measuring instruments to be utilized and activities to be conducted in implementing a research study (Richard and Grinnell, 1999:441). Questionnaires were used to collect data. Questionnaires are preferred because of their convenience to provide a greater uniformity of responses and are easier to be processed. The same tools are also proven for their reliability and validity. The said tools comprised of closed and open-ended questions. The questions were written in English but interpretation was provided to those who did not understand English. Qualitative and quantitative data were extracted from the questionnaires.

1.9.5. DATA ANALYSIS

Data were analyzed through identification of patterns and themes that led to specific conclusions. The data that were analyzed, using SPSS, were in the forms of pie charts, bar graphs, frequencies and percentages.

1.9.6. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Apart from instrumentation and procedural concerns, collecting data from subjects raises ethical concerns. A researcher is forced and bound to apply research ethics whenever she or he collects data. The researcher ensured that an informed consent was obtained from the respondents. No subjects were threatened, who refused to participate in the study. Voluntary participation was encouraged to subjects. Confidentiality and respect to subjects were ensured. No bribes were given to respondents.

1.9.7. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

It is hoped that the study would give the rationale why juveniles commit crime. Furthermore, the study also proved that every juvenile offender's cognitive thinking can improve at a later stage. Case studies will enable the juveniles to show that crime does not pay. The interview with parents of rehabilitated offenders reflected situations that parents and community faced. Finally, the study came up with ways in which crime could be combated.

1.10. SUMMARY

This chapter has revealed the entire process of how the next chapters will unfold. All the above were briefly discussed and form the orientation of this study. The next chapter (2) is on literature review. Chapter 3 is theoretical framework. Chapter 4 is research methodologies, chapter 5 data presentation interpretation and analysis, and chapter 6 will focus on the findings, discussion, conclusion, limitations and recommendations.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to reflect sub problems within the main problem of juvenile crime. This places the research project into context as it reveals how it fits into a particular field. Crime is viewed as related to poverty. Sub problems that lead to criminal tendencies are discussed as follows:

2.2. THE PRIMARY RISK FACTORS

The primary risk factors are those factors that lead young people to delinquent activities. The following were discussed by the authors as the main causes of juvenile crime. These are individual family, mental health and substance abuse. (<http://www.chow.com/about-5103746-causes-juvenile-deling> accessed 05/05/12). This was relevant to the study.

2.2.1. INDIVIDUAL

The individual under age or juvenile with lower intelligence who is devoid of proper education is more prone to delinquent activities than an intelligent juvenile within the same circumstances. The impulsive behavior, uncontrolled aggression and the inability to delay gratification are the characteristics that the lower intelligent juvenile has. The minor with lower intelligence in crime is mainly used and manipulated.

Individual theories of delinquency and crime contributed to the understanding of causes of delinquency and crime as based on three categories that are: biological psychological and social. The researcher focused on sociological theories as causes. The social learning theory is based on conforming to rules, laws, and mores of the society. The negative role models expose the vulnerable juvenile to negative teachings which are in conflict with the law. The sociological theories of juvenile delinquency are identified by strain and social control theories. The Robert Merton/ Strain Theory states that juveniles have goals but are unable to achieve such.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/strain_theory (sociology voices.yahoo.com/theory-juvenile accessed 06.05.12).

Clarence Zondi, a researcher from the University of Zululand's Department of Criminology, cited the fact that the acceptance of criminal action as an individual was the prerogative for rehabilitation by the institutions. According to this study most juveniles did not accept their criminal action (uzspace.uzulu/ac.za./juvenile%20diversion.%20cz%20zondi.pdf?accessed28/05/12). The rationale behind this is that rehabilitation is impossible if the reason behind it is not clear.

2.2.2. FAMILY

Lack of proper parental supervision, ongoing parental conflict, neglect and emotional psychological and physical abuse are the factors identified as the related causes to juvenile delinquency and crime. These are parents that were not mentors to their offspring, who do not respect laws and social norms. Their children display weak attachment to their parents and families. These were also factors that were primarily associated with juvenile delinquency and crime. Lack of supervision and guidance by family members were viewed by the researcher as reflecting a negative impact. (<http://facstaff.elon.edu/ajones5/Anika'spaper.html> accessed 07.05.12). A number of studies have shown a real connection between delinquency and criminality, and single parent families, especially mother - only families. The absence of fathers from children's lives is regarded as major causes which are related to increasing rates of juvenile crime, depression, eating disorders, teenage suicide and drug abuse. Two-parent household provide supervision and guidance. Single parenthood increases the likelihood of delinquency and victimization. The researcher shall check this concept.

The study conducted by Clarence Zondi, from the University of Zululand's Criminology Department, on Juvenile diversion, which had most of its participants from Umlazi, south of Durban in KwaZulu- Natal, found the following: out of the sample of 30 juveniles, 23 lived with either one or both parents. Two third of the juveniles were from incomplete families. From the sample 48% had only one parent who was employed (uzspace.uzulu/ac.za./juvenile%20diversion.%20cz%20zondi.pdf?accessedd 28.05.12).

Another study on juvenile delinquency done in the United States identified the following: Dynamics of the family can affect the child's wellbeing.

2.2.2.1. Parenting style

The following two parenting styles are regarded as predictors of juvenile delinquency. Firstly, the permissive parenting encompassed by two subtypes, which are neglectful parenting and indulgent parenting characterized by lack of consequence-based discipline and affirming enabling behavior. Secondly, the authoritarian parenting which is characterized by harsh discipline, which is dominated by corporal punishment.

L.P. Mqadi's (from the University of Zululand's Department of Criminology) study on juvenile delinquency found that family control measures did not support religious guidance as insurance against juvenile delinquency. Instead he mentioned that family control measures militates against status-related delinquent acts (uzspace.uzulu.ac.za/.../... accessed 28.05.12). This is in line with the negative response of corporal punishment which is counterproductive to learning theories by generating fear and anger.

According to Anika, an American researcher, in his study on delinquency and family structure, the family is the foundation of human society. The family is one of the strongest socializing forces in life. In his emphasis to this concept, the researcher suggests that the family environment has influence on the adolescent's life style (Juvenile delinquency and Family Structure (<http://facstatt.elon.edu/ajones5/Anika'spaper.html> accessed 28.05.12)). The researcher also believes that the family has a greater part to play in child development and delinquency prevention.

2.2.2.2. Environment

Peer group association is common where adolescents are left unsupervised. This act is connected to poor child-parent relationship. Adolescents with older criminal siblings of the same sex are likely to be delinquents. Yet younger criminals that influence the older siblings are rare. Peer

rejection in childhood is regarded as a predictor of delinquency.

According to the research study on juvenile delinquency done in the United States, the following was reflected: relationships and friendships can lead to gangs which are the major contributors of violent crimes among the teens. The positive and negative friendship in school can be of influence towards development of delinquent behaviour (Juvenile delinquency in the United States-Wikipedia, the free encyc...<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juvenile-delinquency-in-the-United-States> accessed 28.05.12) the impact is regarded as peer pressure.

2.2.2.3. Other Factors

Other factors that may lead teenagers into delinquency are poor socio economic status, poor school performance, peer rejection, hyperactivity or attention deficit disorder (ADHD) and biological factors like high levels of serotonin, leading to difficult temper and poor self-regulation status. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juvenile-delinquency> accessed 07.05.12) Difficult temper is discussed under aggression as a secondary risk factor.

2.2.3. MENTAL HEALTH RISK FACTORS

It should be acknowledged that diagnosis of certain types of mental health conditions could not be made in regard to child. However there were precursors of these conditions identified in childhood through delinquent behavior. According to the study on juvenile delinquency conducted in the United States, mental illness was identified as the most contributory cause, and the following was also identified: that 15-20% of juveniles convicted were suffering from serious mental illness and substance abuse. The researcher raised the fact that out of all the causes of juvenile delinquency, mental illness was the most difficult to eliminate as sometimes this illnesses is present at birth (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juvenile-delinquency-in-the-United-States>, accessed 28.05.12). The common one was conduct disorder. Conduct disorder was associated with lack of empathy and disregard for social norms. Juvenile delinquency and crimes were juxtaposed within these factors as well ([http://en.wiki.wikipedia.org.wiki/conduct disorder](http://en.wiki.wikipedia.org.wiki/conduct%20disorder), accessed 05.05.12). The mental health risks included the following:

2.2.3.1. Bipolar Mood Disorders

Factors that contribute to criminal behavior are psychological mood disorders, for example bipolar mood disorders (Helgot, 2008:85). Physiological mood related disorders such as hormonal changes expose juveniles to crimes related to incitement, and joining in. Disturbance of mood characterized by the feelings of sadness or elation becomes intense and unrealistic, Uys and Middleton (2007:748). For example, a recent death in the family exposes all to grief, but the juvenile with the disorder relapses to intense unrealistic grief called depression. During this depressive mood phase suicide may occur. Suicide is defined as 'self-murder' (Holmes & Holmes 2005:2). This is based on three motivations, which are: escaping pain, a solution to a perceived threat and killing out of anger. Depression which is accompanied by drug abuse is common in suicide situations. The depressive episode is usually followed by a period of excitement, called manic episode. The manic episode is enjoyable as compared to the depressive episode. Illegal drugs are used to sustain this statuesque. During the period of excitement the juvenile talks endlessly. The juvenile may become provocative. As the victim expresses concern he is assaulted by the juvenile.

2.2.3.2. Personality Disorders

Personality disorders are deeply ingrained and maladaptive patterns of behavior, typically causing long term difficulties in social relationships. Personality disorders are grouped into three clusters by Diagnostic Statistical Multi Axial Manual Treatment Regime. (DSM -1VTR). The common characteristics are: maladaptive response to stress; difficulties in areas of loving or working, which occurs in response to a social context and a capacity to annoy or irritate others (Uys & Middleton 2007:602). Thus, juveniles with personality disorders easily create enemies, and react quickly to perceived negative responses. This exposes the juveniles to crimes related to incitement and joining in. The above basic characteristics reflect that all criminal juveniles have at least one of the ten personality disorders. *Cluster A*: Paranoid, schizoid and schizotypal. *Cluster B*: Histrionic, narcissist, antisocial and borderline. *Cluster C*: Defendant, obsessive,

compulsive and passive aggressive factors that contribute to criminal behavior.

Psychologically, the anti-social personality disorder utilizes the cognitive errors which lead to the history of psychopaths and criminality is reflected as based on the cognitive defect. Primary and secondary psychopaths share the bond of antisocial manipulation, yet are divided by etiology of behavior Helgott (2008:132).

2.2.4. SUBSTANCE ABUSE RISK FACTORS

Two trends are identified with regards to substance abuse and juveniles. The fact that the drugs now in use are more powerful than 10 years ago, the age of starting drugs is earlier than 10 years ago and the use of these illegal drugs motivates the young people /juveniles to commit crime in order to obtain money (<http://www.chow.com/about-5103746-causes-juvenile-deling> accessed 05.05.12).

A study on juvenile diversion, conducted by Clarence Zondi, the most popular crime was drug induced theft (uzspace.uzulu.ac.za/./juvenile%20diversion.%20cz%zondi.pdf? Accessed 28.05.12). This phenomenon is common to all drug addicts, including juveniles.

2.3. SECONDARY RISK FACTORS

These are indirect causes that reflect the association and the omission of the key responsibilities that in turn contribute to the malfunction behavior, delinquency and crime.

2.3.1. POVERTY

In developing countries, the increasing number of people is relatively so poor that no one denies such an unacceptable condition. Poverty is recognized as not the act of generosity but the author views it as the indicator of injustice. This is associated with Omission on the side of expected legal providers (Pogge, 2007:155). Crime associated can be voluntary conduct and consent related. This type of suicide is directly related to consent. Suicide occurs as self-murder (Fisher, 2004:380). This is also common among the youth. The author also mentions that the motivation for suicide is deeply hidden and might remain a mystery forever. The former South African Minister of Home Affairs Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma was on the news talking about related

incidence towards the end of the year 2009. The International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural rights (ICESC) establishes the legal rights of all towards a decent standard of living. It focuses towards security, during unemployment, illness, and disability. ICESC revealed that children are entitled to specific care of legislation as authorized by *International Labour Organization* (ILO) founded in 1919. This confirmed the Constitutional right Acts 108/1996, that protection is the basic right of a child. The same constitution fights against corporal punishment. The general community feeling reflects that parents are not in favor of this idea. The researcher views the concept as a normal response to change which can be eradicated through health education. The author raises the question to emphasize that nothing has been done about it. These omissions reflect neglect and lack of guidance which are identified as the key causes of delinquency and crime.

The study conducted in the United States on juvenile delinquency indicated the following: poverty level was identified as a related fact towards juvenile delinquency, yet the researcher is in conflict with the fact mentioned, that the criminals are faced with the rational choice decisions to face the criminal path (W <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/juvenile-delinquency> accessed 28.05.12). Poverty disturbs the clear thinking and drives the fore sight away. What shall happen if the plan fails, or is never contemplated?

2.3.2. CHILD NEGLECT

Child neglect is the failure to meet minimal standards of community care. The standards are evolving as the focus is based on science, professional practice, culture, and community values. Neglect as a failure of child's parent is quoted as related to maternal resources. Neglect is also quoted as an act of omission, whilst abuse is an act of commission. The act of psychological availability for a child is viewed as the most coveted characteristic of a parent by the child. When the parent is unavailable, the child is reported to suffer greatly. Umhlathuze Municipality has a structure in place for this purpose.

2.3.3. SCHOOLS CONTROL / CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Discipline and control are central within the school. Discipline is a conformity measure against

crime and the building block towards child development. One tends to wonder if children committing crime are not exposed to discipline at school and also within their home environment. The basic assumption reflects that teachers and management teams' attitude will result in discipline, measurable in the form of a continuum. What type of management do Umhlathuze schools use? The school-based programs and policies, No.3.8 November 2004 states that "schools shall be responsible for development of appropriate welfare structures" ([www-jorae.ca/EN?ENAbstract/Abstract8367shtml](http://www.jorae.ca/EN?ENAbstract/Abstract8367shtml)-accessed22//04/11).The policy does not specify the how part of this issue at all. Quoting from the minister's speech, which is commonly known as "Towards 2020 from School based programs and policies" (www.jorae.ca/EN?ENAbstract/Abstract8367shtml- accessed 22/04/10), the perception of teacher self-efficacy is observed to be related to professional development and support The study was conducted from Ankara juvenile and youth closed prison. The schools and learning organizations work towards transforming themselves with the aim to negotiate their culture. This part can only be checked as related to the rehabilitative program. Corporal punishment in this study is defined as a form of physical punishment that involves deliberate infliction of pain as retribution of an offence for the purpose of disciplining a wrong doer. The main types are being domestic scholastic and judiciary. The theory relating to delinquent aggression suggests that national effort be made to discourage corporal punishment as a socially accepted child-rearing technique since it produces both fear and anger counter-productive to the learning process (BRS Welsh <http://www.nospank.net/welsh> accessed 03.05.12).

Effort should be made to train teachers thoroughly in non-aversive effective technique of pupil control, since corporal punishment produces both anger and fear which is counterproductive to learning (Oxford journals <http://scan.oxfordjournals.org/content/ear> accessed 05 04 11).Teachers and parents should accept the fact that corporal punishment has been abolished.

According to the research study on juvenile delinquency conducted in the United States: children commit crime after school while their parents are at work or pre occupied (Juvenile delinquency in the (Mike Hough and Julian V Roberts United States Wikipedia, the free encyc...<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juvenile-delinquency-in-theUnited-States> accessed

28.05.12). This confirms the common remark by probation officers that the rate of juvenile arrests increases during school holidays.

2.3.4 AGGRESSION

Aggression is an offensive action. Crimes associated with aggression are: the state of affair, unlawful conduct, incitement and criminal injuria. Physical violence may start and end but its meaning shall continue to circulate (Young, Hayward & Ferrel, and 2008:8). The Social Learning Theory views aggression as learned compared to instinctive. The patriarchal society views violence as the role of power towards women. This criminal culture is not specific to juveniles but reveals a general attitude. Females use aggression as self-defense only in response to assault by boys and men (Davis, 2008:70). The National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Centre (2007) website on its "Factors for teens and violence", to advice teenage boys not to abuse girls, is from the same author. Policy makers, including domestic violence advocates, should commit a long term holistic effort to provide prevention of abuse, plus intervention programs for the teenagers.

The Fronto – Parietal Regulation of media violence exposure in adolescence study from Oxford Journals confirms that aggressive media viewing activates the capability of blunt emotional responses with repeated viewing and promotes aggressive attitudes and behavior (Oxford journals <http://scan.oxfordjournals.org/content/ear> accessed 05.04.11) .

Thus offenders are not held accountable. 72% of the survey on Youth Crime and Justice revealed that sentences imposed on offenders are too lenient (Mike Hough and Julian V Roberts <http://www.kal.ac.uk/icpr> by Mike Hough and Julian V Roberts files accessed 05.04.11). There is no proof or studies which reveal that getting tough on offenders will reduce juvenile crime. It is also mentioned that some juvenile crime victims do not report the crimes to police as they assume nothing will be done.

A theory relating to delinquent aggression suggests that national effort be made to discourage corporal punishment as socially accepted child-rearing technique since it produces both fear and anger which are counterproductive to the learning process (R S Welsh

<http://www.nospank.net/welsh> accessed 03.05.12). This is backed by the South African Constitution Act 108/1996?

2.3.5. CRIME EXPERIENCE

What is remarkable is that robbers choose victims who are easy targets (Helgott, 2008:185). Robberies are a goal-oriented act. They involve planning, target selection, absence of emotion and elevated self-esteem. During the crime action period the offender may engage in an unplanned effective violence in response to the victim's resistance, the criminal experiences and the feeling of being in control (McNamara & Burns, 2009:28). Everyday patterns of behavior of culture are specific. Thus, people of the same culture tend to behave in a similar pattern. Females are underrepresented in criminal behavior according to (McNamara & Burns, 2009:151). This is to be tested and qualified in this study. Crime experience is the same in the juveniles as well. The behavior change shall be checked.

A study conducted by LP Mqadi among secondary school children found that more males were involved in crime than females (L P Mqadi uzspace.uzulu.ac.za/.../... Males are known to display their muscularity, which exposes them to aggression and crime.

2.3.6. POLITICAL INFLUENCE

Health promotional messages are politically mediated and the victim blaming ideology is based on the lifestyle. The main objective on the prevention of pregnancy is supportive of the ideology that young mothers get pregnant in order to be able to access state benefits. This is the opposite since early pregnancy lowers the skill attainment rate. It adds towards joblessness with its should be based on relative benefits and risks (Bachman & Russel, 2007:289). This issue of teenage pregnancy reflects the deterioration of values around Umhlathuze Municipality.

2.4. Summary

Bipolar mood disorders are reported to contribute to psychological mood disorders and expose juveniles to crime such as incitement and joining in. Contributing factors are psychological and

hormonal changes. Juveniles with personality disorders easily create enemies and react quickly to perceived negative responses. Offenders engage in unplanned violence in response to the victim's resistance. The Social Learning Theory views aggression as learned compared to instructive. Females are less represented in crime. The standard of education reached has an impact on crime. Females use aggression as self- defense in response to assault. Oxford journals confirm that aggressive media viewing activates capability of blunt emotional response with repeated viewing. The Child Justice Act of 2008 relates to children less than 18 years of age as having no capacity to commit crime. The Social Development structures are also involved in the social background of criminal juveniles responsible for assessment referral and report writing. Policies of the Justice System exert direct and indirect influences. There are limited research proofs that getting tough with offenders reduces the crime.

Poverty is viewed as an indicator of injustice. Children are entitled to a specific care. Teenage pregnancy cannot be evaluated independently, yet reflects deterioration of values. Child neglect is the failure of child's parent as related to maternal resources. Discipline is a conformity measure against crime and building blocks towards child development. Legal and policy structures around Umhlathuze are not effective since crime prevails in spite of them. All what the Acts say, does not include parental support. The case study focuses on the previous experience. Case interview expands the experience and depends on the wants of the group.

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Theoretical framework is the researcher's theoretical perspective on which the study is based. A theory is a logical empirical proposition that guides the researcher. The role of theory is; to improve basic understanding of the behavior, make predictions, make sense of empirical findings, guide research and guide public policy on how to reduce the problem (Bachman & Russel, 2011:32). The Systems Theory focuses on the smooth interaction of variables. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs reflects the missing portion of the quiz. Strain, Anomie and Social Disorganization are theories which focus on hypothetical causes. These five theories focus on delinquency and criminal offenders the bad social conditions promote and develop the abnormal social conditions which are culturally transmitted from generation to generation. The sociological theories are quoted as a joint effort associated with the bad and delinquent cultures in which community bonds are severed, such as leaving home or dropping schools.

3.2. MASLOW'S HIERACHY OF NEEDS, SYSTEM'S THEORY, SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION, ANOMIE AND STRAIN THEORIES

The four sociological theories are to be discussed, together with community deviation, crime and poverty.

3.2.1. MASLOW'S HIERACHY OF NEEDS

In this theory basic human needs are portrayed in the form of a pyramid, starting from the base which forms the largest fundamental level. The 5 basic layers are: 1 survival needs, which include food and shelter; 2 safety and security needs, which include the presence of caring parents; 3 socialization skills which focus on communication and good relation formation; 4 self-esteem needs, which is the belief in self; and 5 self-actualization needs, which is the courage in expression of positive anticipated goals. According to this psychologist, individual needs have to

be aroused and remain unsatisfied for them to motivate behavior. According to Maslow the basic needs must be fulfilled before a person strives for a higher level of motivational scope, which is self-actualization. Thus food and shelter are basic according to the hierarchy. The absence of one element breaks the hierarchy (Steinberg, 2009:22-24).

3.2.2. SYSTEMS THEORY

The Systems Theory focuses on measuring the automaticity brought by the perceptual associative learning interaction. This theory directly focuses on the causes and the effect of crime this is confirmed by Conrad Hal in his Dynamic Systems Theory (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/ar> accessed 10.12.11). Both Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and Systems Theories complement each other. The absence of basic needs reflects the break in the smooth functioning of the system. Poverty deprives adolescents of the development. Thus, growth to the level of self-actualization is deprived. The Systems Theory also reflects deprivation of growth towards self-actualization as the break of the smooth functioning of the system.

3.2.3. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

The Social Disorganization Theory evolves from theoretical research traditions. This theory suggest that disorganized communities are characterized by poverty, ethnic diversity and weakened social stability ([http://criminology.wikia.com/wiki/Social Disorganization Theory](http://criminology.wikia.com/wiki/Social_Disorganization_Theory) accessed 03.05.11). Pioneers of the theory are Clifford, Shaw, and McKay. Social disorganization refers to the inability of the community to realize common goals and solve chronic problems. Social control in the communities and increases the crime tendency. Crime occurs where Social disorganization transits effect on crime and deviance because it affects neighborhood is lacking social organization and unable to provide essential services (Mustain et al 2006:332 [http/ www. Ncjrs.gov./html/ojjdp/193591.html](http://www.Ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/193591.html)-Social Disorganization and Rural Communities accessed 03.05.11). Social Structure Disorganization Theory explains the criminal behavior. This theory has all the criteria for theory evaluation. The assumptions are consistent. The scope is broad for the analysis of behavior. Parsimony reflects the simplicity which cannot be mistaken. It is testable and practically usable.

3.2.4. ANOMIE THEORY

Merton's theory of social disorganization and anomie reflects concentration of crime in different classes. The Anomie Theory is based on the work of Durkheim who used anomie to refer to the state of formlessness from the lack of control which promotes maladjustment and dissatisfaction from valued cultural means to the end

(<http://www.cas.sc.edu/socy/faculty/deflem/zamoniestrain.html>. accessed 03 05 11). Robert Agnew and Steven Messner broadened the view that youngsters from various socio economic levels are subjected to similar situations. Youngsters from lower socio economic backgrounds perceive fewer legitimate opportunities towards own success goals than upper and middleclass youngsters. The fewer the success goals, the more the opportunities to delinquency. According to this theory the adolescents become used to wrong ideas such that those actions become acceptable to them. The community does not respect their norms, thus given the name anomie for their norms lessen.

3.3. SUMMARY

The Systems Theory stipulates that each system has an impact which may benefit the whole system. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs emphasizes that development should be related to processes towards the complete growth stage. According to this theory, when basic needs, like food and shelter are not met, the child cannot proceed to the second stage. Anomie, Strain and Social Disorganization Theories all agree that social order and integration are conducive to conformity. A high-level of anomie and social disintegration in lower class are the causes of the high rate of crime and delinquency. If it takes the community to raise a child, these theories mean that the child's problem in development is the community's problem.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is defined as a plan of action to measure variables of interest (Neuman 2003:190). The research design, population studied and the research tools are discussed. The qualitative and quantitative methods formed part of the research methodology. This chapter focused on the methodology of the study: how the population was sampled, and the type of research design used, target population, sample, sampling method, data collection instrumentation and ethical consideration. It explores the type of design, the methodology that was employed, principles and procedures by which the researcher approached the problem in order to seek answers.

4.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design provided answers to the questions like: “What were the means which the researcher used to obtain the information”, Huysamen (2001:38). This study used descriptive design. The researcher observed and then described what was observed. In the study the researcher aimed to observe the most common causes of the crimes the juveniles committed. The researcher also intended to have at least two (2) case studies whereby the ex-offenders had been cared for without being incarcerated in jail. The interviews with parents of ex-offenders were able to describe their experiences with juveniles who had been incarcerated, and how they became mentors to the juveniles. The case studies showed that although offenders showed similar characteristics with ex-offenders, but if a person was adamant to change his lifestyle, that could easily be done.

4.2.1. TARGET POPULATION

Umhlathuze Municipality covers Richards Bay, Ngwelezane, Esikhaleni, Empangeni, KwaDlangezwa and Port Durnford areas. According to the Umhlathuze Municipality’s IDP

statistics for 2008/2009, there are 84,000 young children. Out of this number, yearly the 268 juveniles were the recorded statistics. However, the 25 juveniles were physically presented to the researcher.

4.2.2. SAMPLE AND SAMPLING METHOD

A sample has been defined as the number of elements of the population being studied. It is concerned with getting information which can be regarded as representative of the whole population. For this study, the sample comprised of 25 juveniles between 12 and 18 years of age, 2 case studies of those who had been incarcerated and rehabilitated, and unstructured interviews with 3 parents whose children were incarcerated and rehabilitated. Subjects were males and females. Race and standard of education were part of the demographic data of respondents. Purposive sampling was applied in the study. Purposive sampling is a non probability sampling used to study a small sub-set of a larger population in which members of the set are easily identified, but numbering all of them would be nearly impossible (Babbie, 2001:254). Purposive sampling is sampling with a purpose in mind. The study involved expert purposive sampling involving the assembling of persons that demonstrate experience and expertise in a specific area. The focus was on specific pre-defined group - the juvenile in conflict with the law. The researcher verified that the respondents met the criteria fitting in the sample, which is age, and the state of being in conflict with the law. Purposive sampling is recommended to get the opinion of the targeted population (<http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kl> accessed .07.05.12).

4.2.2.1. Case Study

Case study is defined as a method of empirical inquiry that investigates a phenomenon within its real life situation. The Case Study Method excels at bringing understanding of complex objects and can extend experience towards what is known through previous experience. The Case Study Method provides basis to solutions to real life situations. (<http://www.gslis.vtexas.edu-ssoy/uses/users/1391dlb.htm> accessed 12.11.11). This method shall be used in this study as an information seeking method.

4.2.2.2. Case Interview

An interview is defined as an adventure in learning and teaching in different countries about

cultural views, problems and solutions. It is about how practices are similar or different from one another. Interviews depend on what the person wants from the group. An interview is a process of finding what a person feels about their world. The purpose of an interview is to generate insight, expand understanding, search the exceptions, and to validate results. The interview types are: topical oral history, cultural interview, focus group interview and evaluation interview. (<http://www.public.asu.edu/~ifmls/artincl>. accessed 15.12.11). Evaluation interview was utilized in this study, with three parents whose children were arrested and rehabilitated.

4.2.3. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

Data was collected by the use of questionnaires as research instruments. Each questionnaire was a prepared list of questions that were submitted to respondents with the view of obtaining information. The close-ended and open-ended types of questions were asked. The questionnaires allowed the research subjects to express their views freely and describe their background in their own terms. The researcher was able to measure what the subject knew through questionnaires. Counting the number of respondents in a particular question afforded the researcher the objectivity on soliciting and coding the answers. The rationale of using a questionnaire was to obtain facts and opinions related to crime as stated by the subjects in their own words.

Questionnaires were preferred because of convenience and ability to provide uniformity of responses. The same tool was also proven for its reliability and validity. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used. Qualitative research questions were identified and processed from the questionnaires. Qualitative research observes recorded notes systematically. Qualitative approach also assists in obtaining in-depth knowledge about the issues. The advantage of qualitative method was the fact that it generated rich detailed information and maintained the participant perspective intact whilst providing a context for a healthy behavior. Quantitative design was able to predict and explain quantities from a sample to a population through the statistical techniques. Its advantages were the fact that it stimulated spontaneity to expression that prompted social scientists to use them to evaluate social programs and needs assessment. The descriptive and exploratory types of questions were presented to allow respondents to reflect perception experience and feelings. Quantitative data were analyzed in bar graphs and pie charts.

Qualitative data were analyzed according to their integration to the theoretical framework.

4.2.4. DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis, presentation and interpretation, and statistical methods were used for analysis. The Bar and Pie charts were used for analysis. Qualitative data were analyzed according to theories.

4.2.5. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The study observed the epistemic imperatives of science which denote the moral commitment that science was made to search for the truth. According to Barbie and Mouton (2008:239), the objectivity and integrity in the conducting of research were maintained. The ethical and professional standards were maintained at all times. The recording of data adhered to scientific practice - participants signed consent forms before data collection. Confidentiality was maintained. The right of participants not to be harmed was observed. The researcher did not deceive participants in order to promote their involvement in the research project. The researcher respected participants irrespective of their age, gender or financial standing. The norm of ensuring understanding of voluntary participation and possible risks was maintained

4.3. SUMMARY

Research methodology was discussed, based on all the methodological steps. The professional standards through which the researcher dealt with research participants have also been discussed. The next chapter will present, analyze and interpret the data, and also present the findings.

CHAPTER 5

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

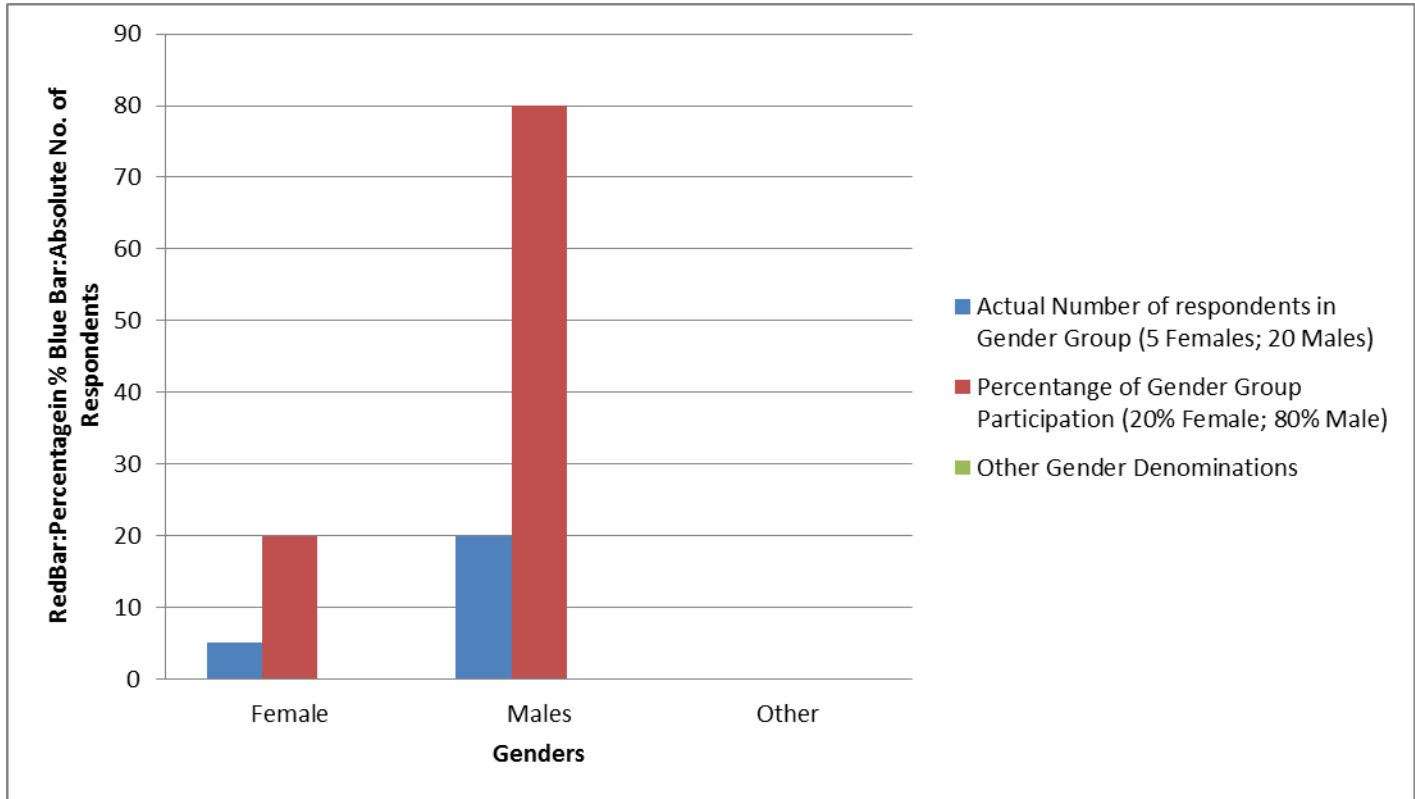
5.1. INTRODUCTION

This focuses on data presentation, interpretation and analysis. Bar and Pie charts were used for data presentation, interpretation and analysis. The information being presented was obtained from 25 juvenile offenders (respondents) from around Umhlathuze Municipality. The purpose of the statistics is to place real life events in phenomenon in the same kind of perspective as argued by Terre Blanche, Durrheim and Painter (2008:22).

5. 2. SECTION A - DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

5.2.1. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO GENDER

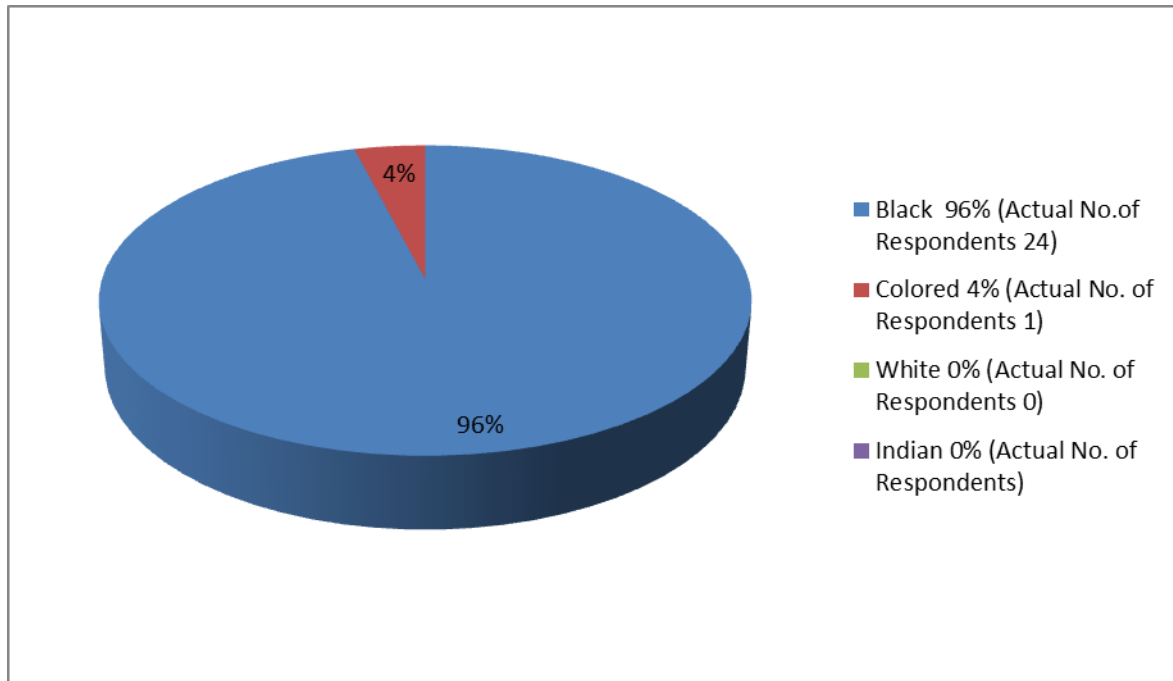
Graph 1



Graph 1 indicates that 80 % of the total sample is male. This justifies that males dominate in crime. The researcher views the community as not attentive when it comes to the whereabouts of their male children. This is also in line with the view of McNamara and Burns (2009: 151) who reflected that females were underrepresented in criminal behavior.

5.2.2. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO ETHNIC GROUPS

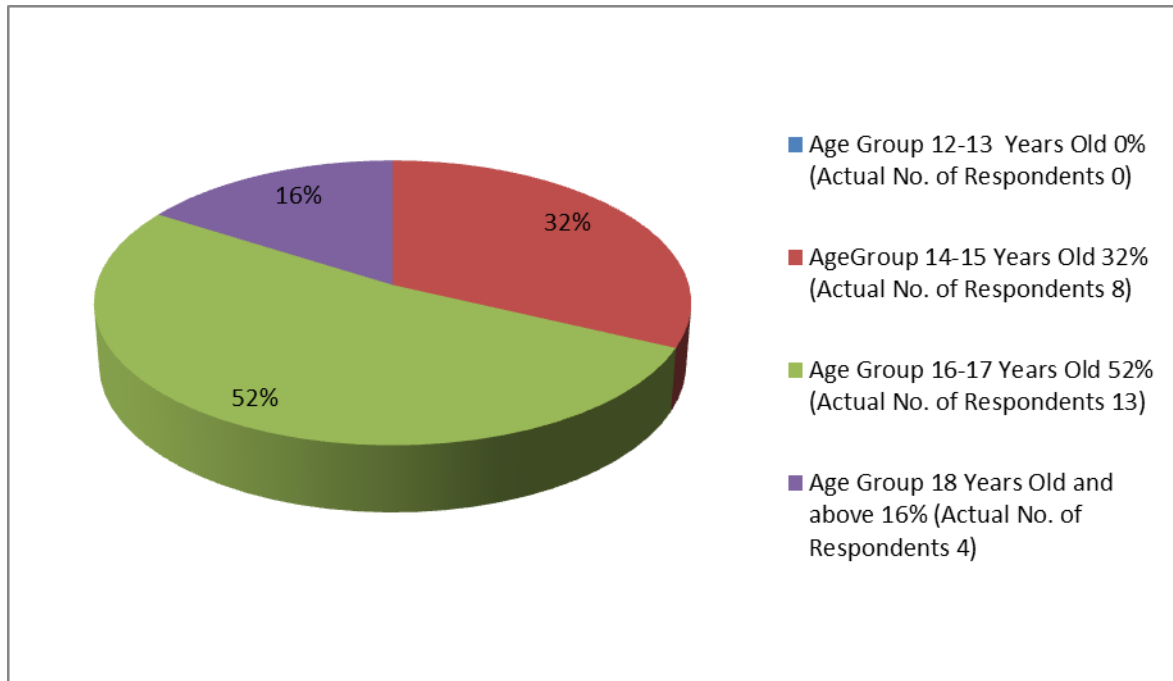
PIE CHART 1



Pie Chart 1 reveals that 96 % represent Blacks. The researcher views the ethnic group to be in the same category with the language group culture mores and common norms. The remaining 4% of the total sample were Coloureds.

5.2.3. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO AGE

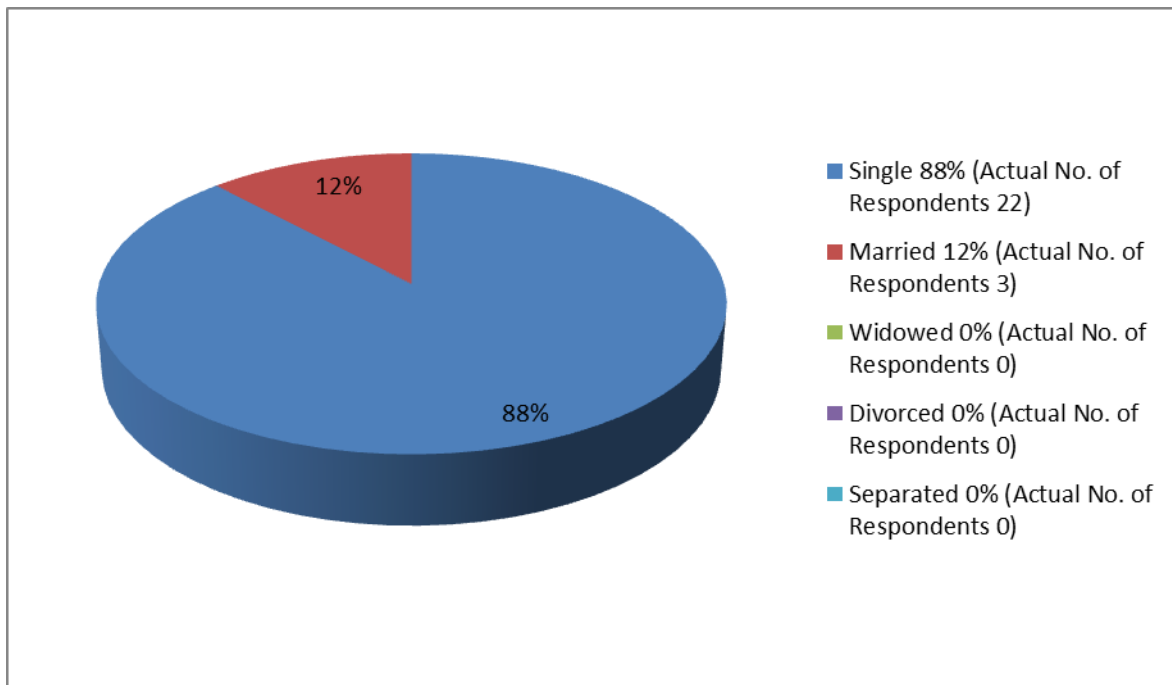
PIE CHART 2



Pie Chart 2 reveals that 52% of the respondents were between 16 and 17 years of age. The researcher identifies this age as the common stage towards vulnerability to crime in this community. (Erick Erickson) a neo - Freudian identified adolescence as a period of experimentation that creates a crisis between self concepts created in earlier stages. A role diffusion, which includes relationship with peers and institutions, is common. Thus Hall, Freud and Erickson pervaded a popular scientific diffusion of adolescence. The findings are in line with the scientific findings (-<http://www.Pags.org/childhood/A-Ar/adolescence-and>Youth.html> accessed 08.11.11).

5.2.4. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR PARENTAL MARRIAGE STATUS

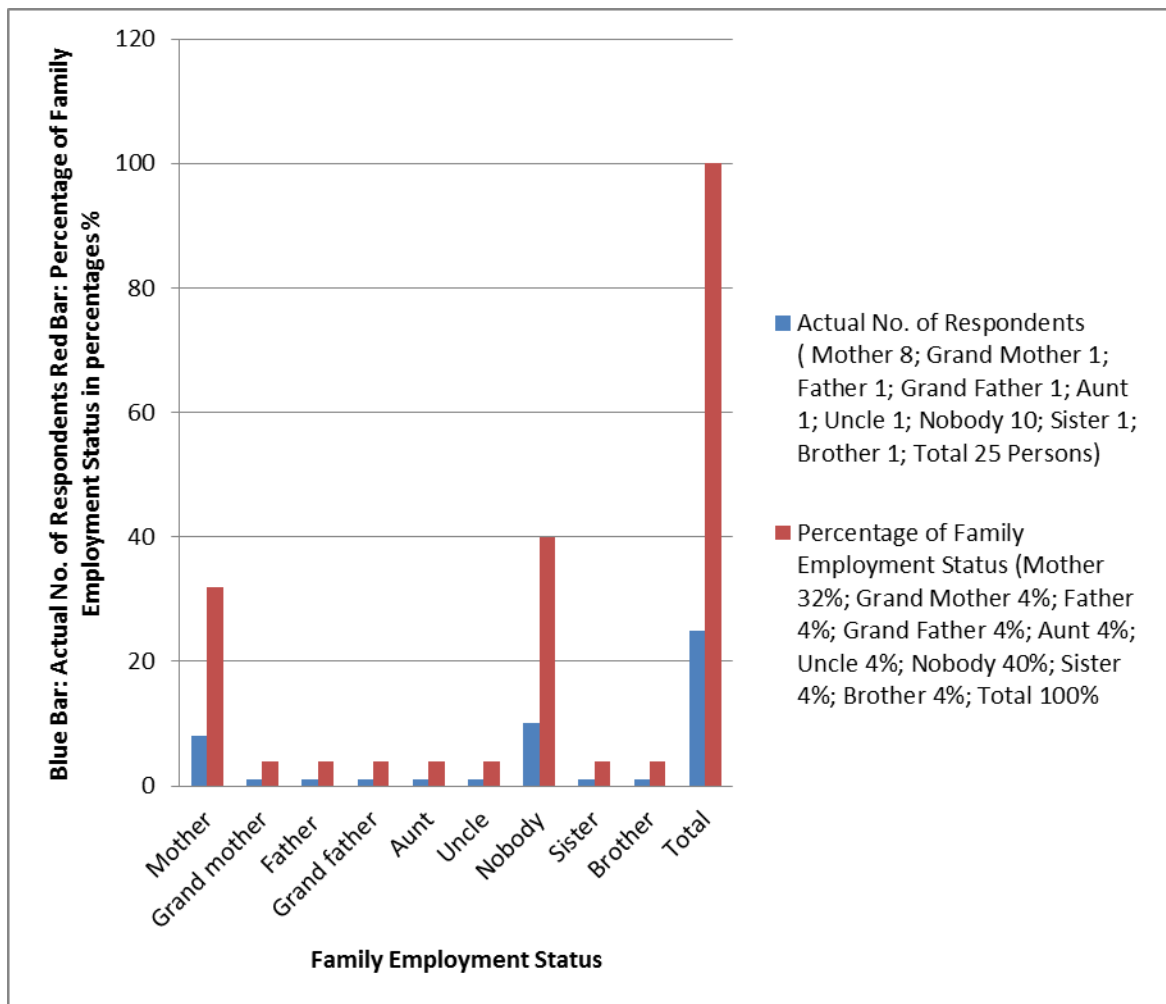
Pie Chart 3.



Pie Chart 3 reflects 88 % of the total sample as having single parents, whilst 12% of the total sample is from married parents. Therefore, strong family values are lacking in some cases. The researcher views strong family system as basic to healthy community development. Stronger parenting is identified as the buffer for the prevention of delinquent behaviour. (<http://facstaff.elon.edu/ajones5/Anka's%20paper.htm>. accesses 08.11.11).

5.2.5. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

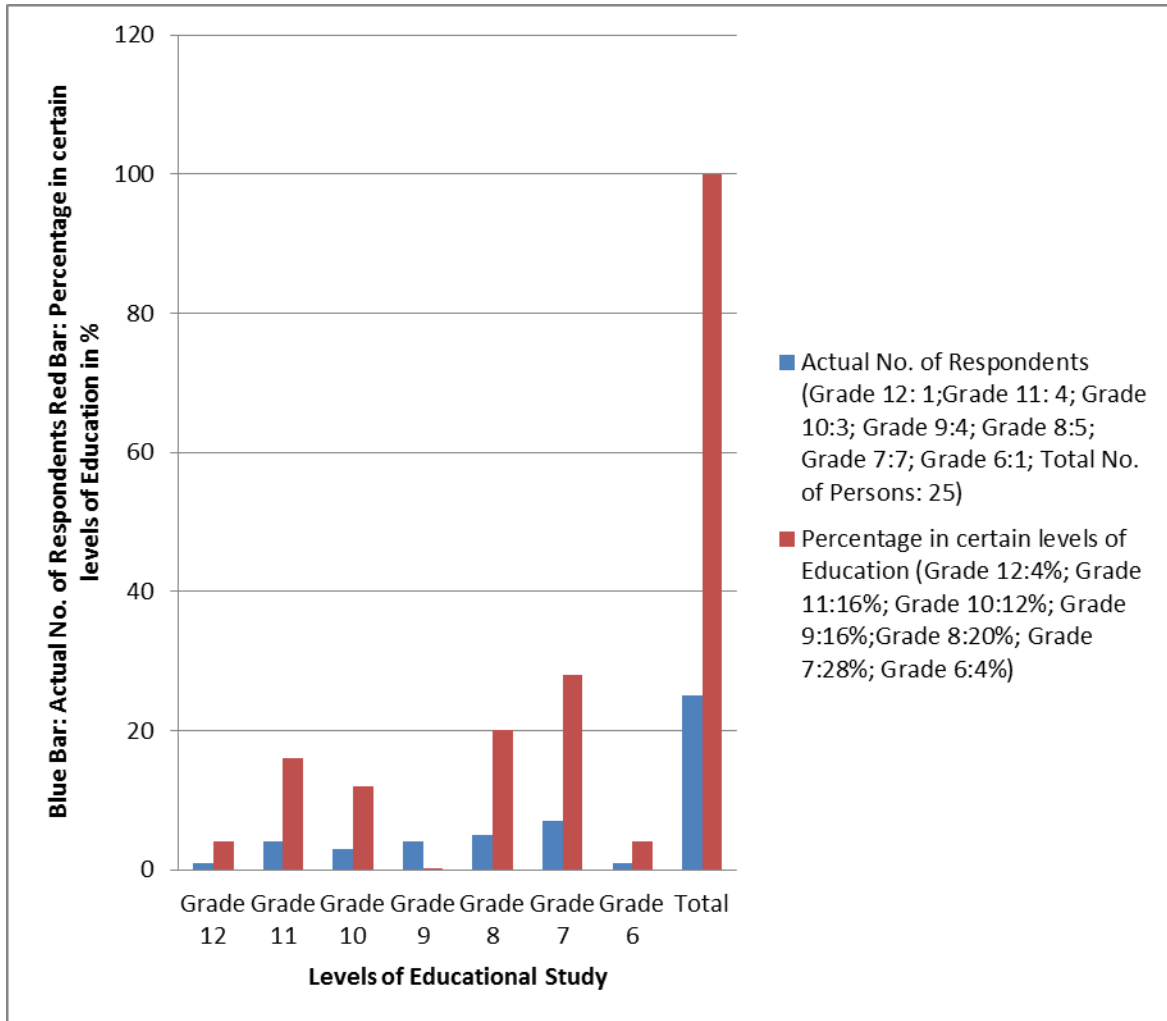
Graph 2.



Graph 2 reflects 40% of the total sample as coming from families without a working member. The researcher views the family members in this community as poverty - stricken.

5.2.6. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL STANDARD REACHED

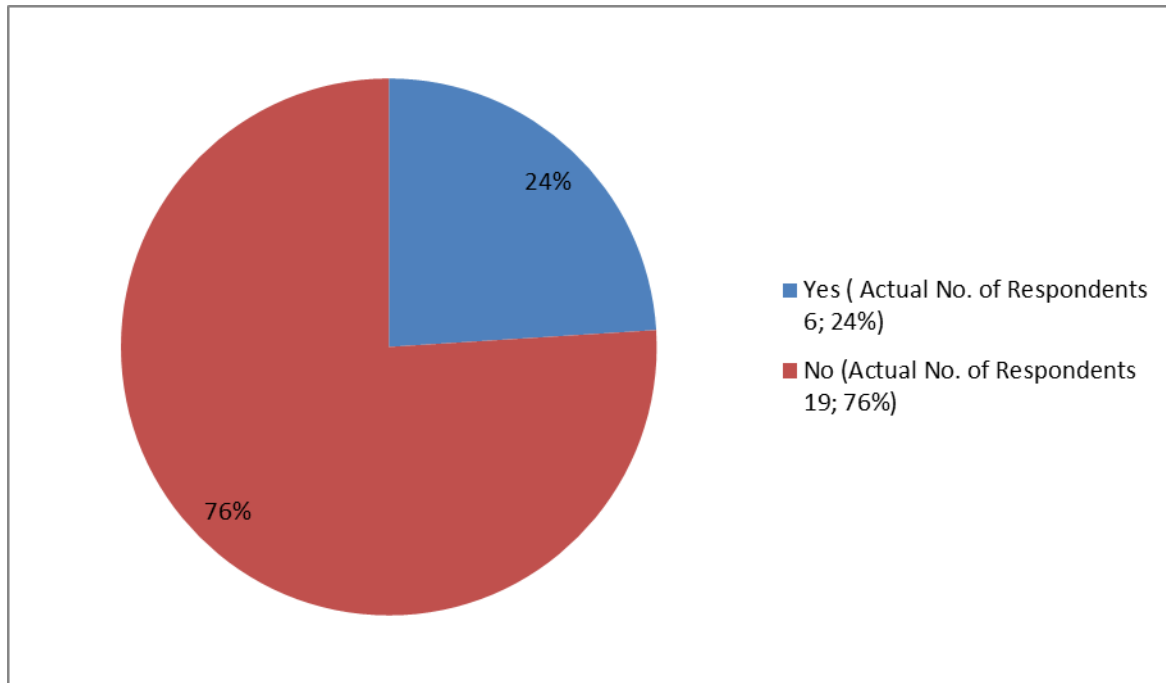
Graph 3.



Graph 3 reflects those with grade seven (7) as leading, comprising 28 % of the total sample. The researcher views this grade as the grade demanding attention in the school program of Life Orientation.

5.2.7. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE VIEWING OF VIOLENT FILMS

Pie Chart 4.

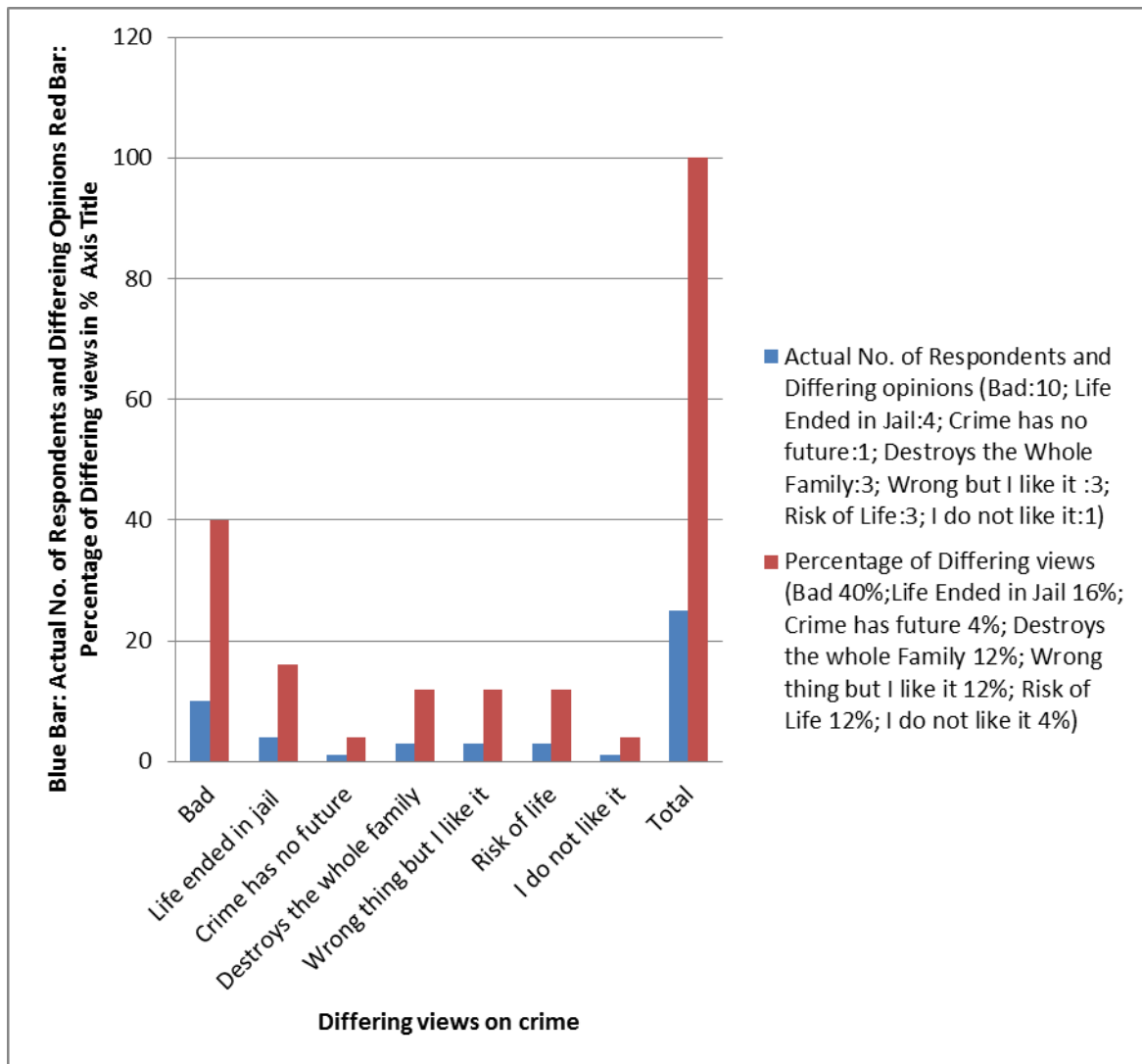


Pie Chart 4 reflects that 76 % of the total sample does not like to view violent films. 24% of the total sample did not view any violent films. Their common response was that most of them did not like to fight. Others mentioned their preference for adventurous films. The researcher views this response as associated with technological lag and absence of leisure time facilities like television sets.

5.3. SECTION B CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

5.3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO WHAT RESPONDENTS UNDERSTOOD ABOUT CRIME

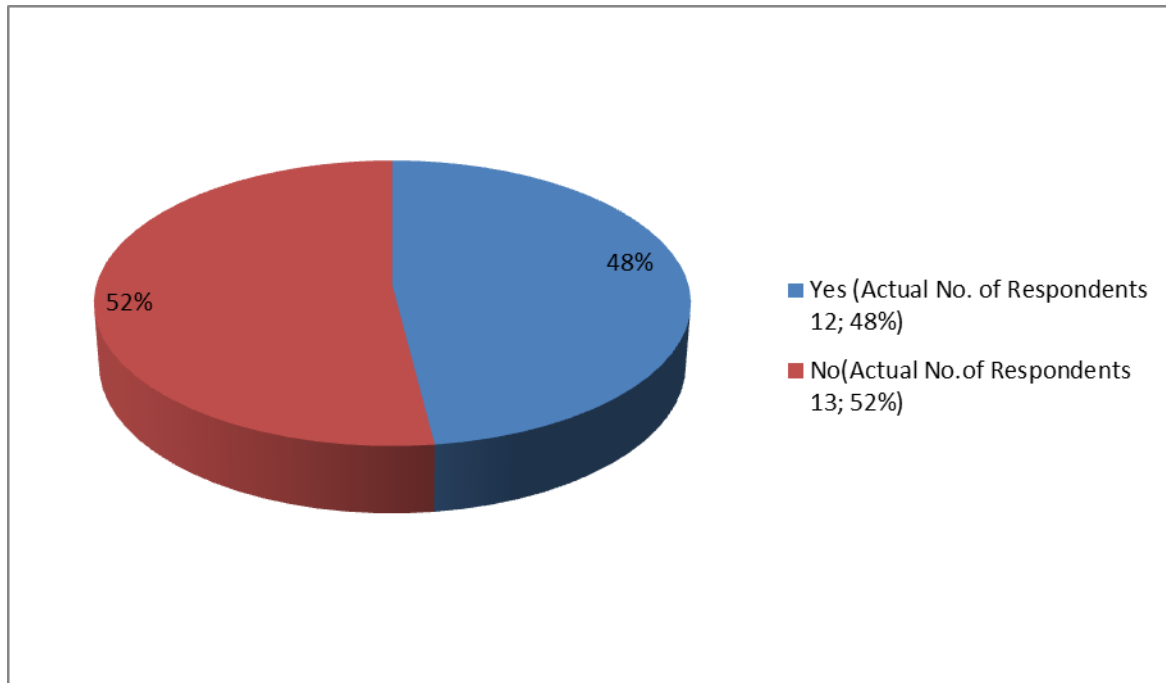
Graph 4.



Graph 4 reveals that 40 % of the total sample perceived crime as a bad thing. This sounds as a community perception about crime. This is the truth since others lose their lives. The researcher views this perception as justifiable but devoid of foresight.

5.3.2. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON WHETHER THEY SUFFERED MOOD RELATED DISORDERS

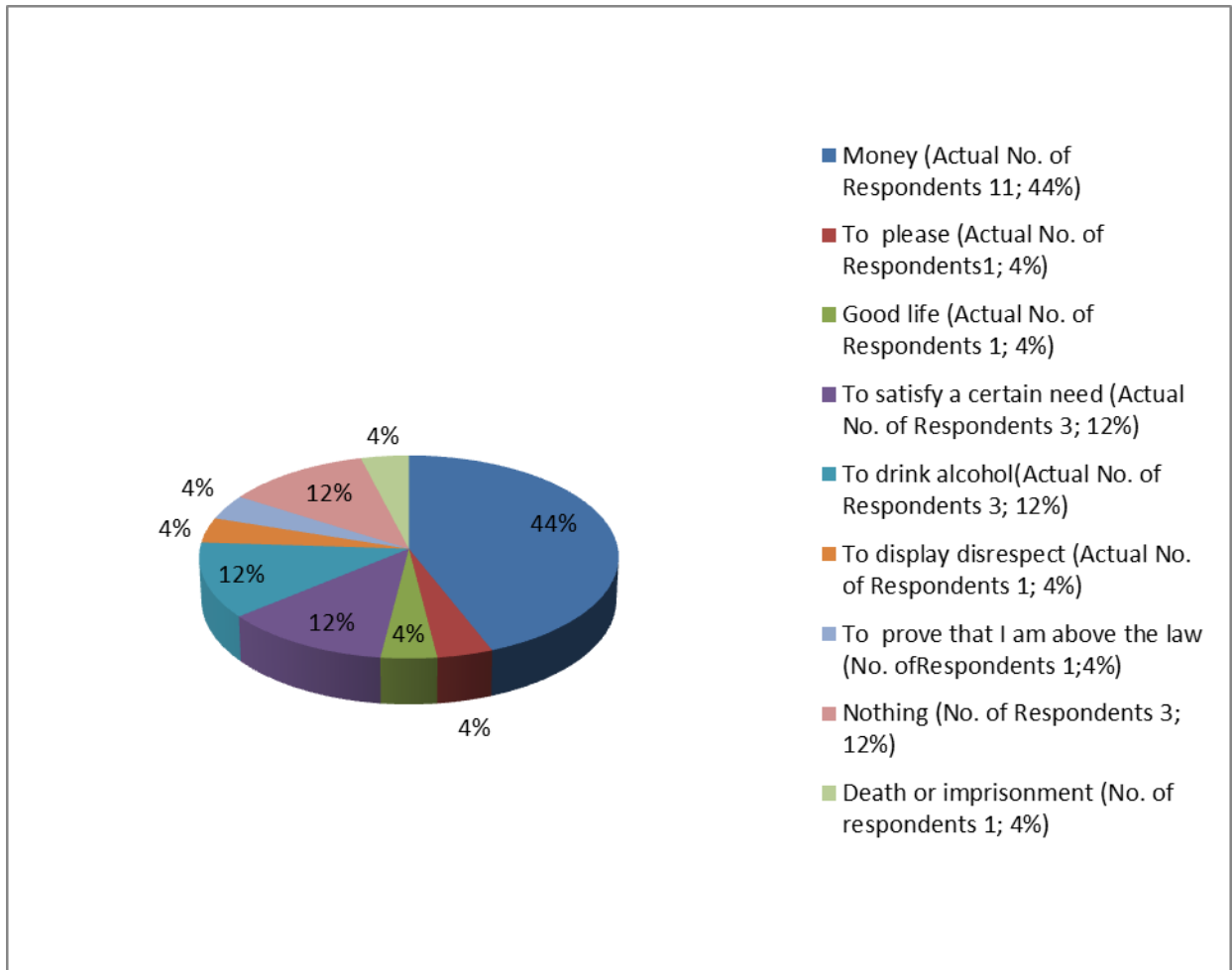
Pie Chart 5.



Pie Chart 5 reflects no remarkable problem for 52 % of the total sample. Only 48% of the total sample admitted to mood related problems.

5.3.3. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO WHAT THEY WANTED TO ACHIEVE FROM THE CRIME

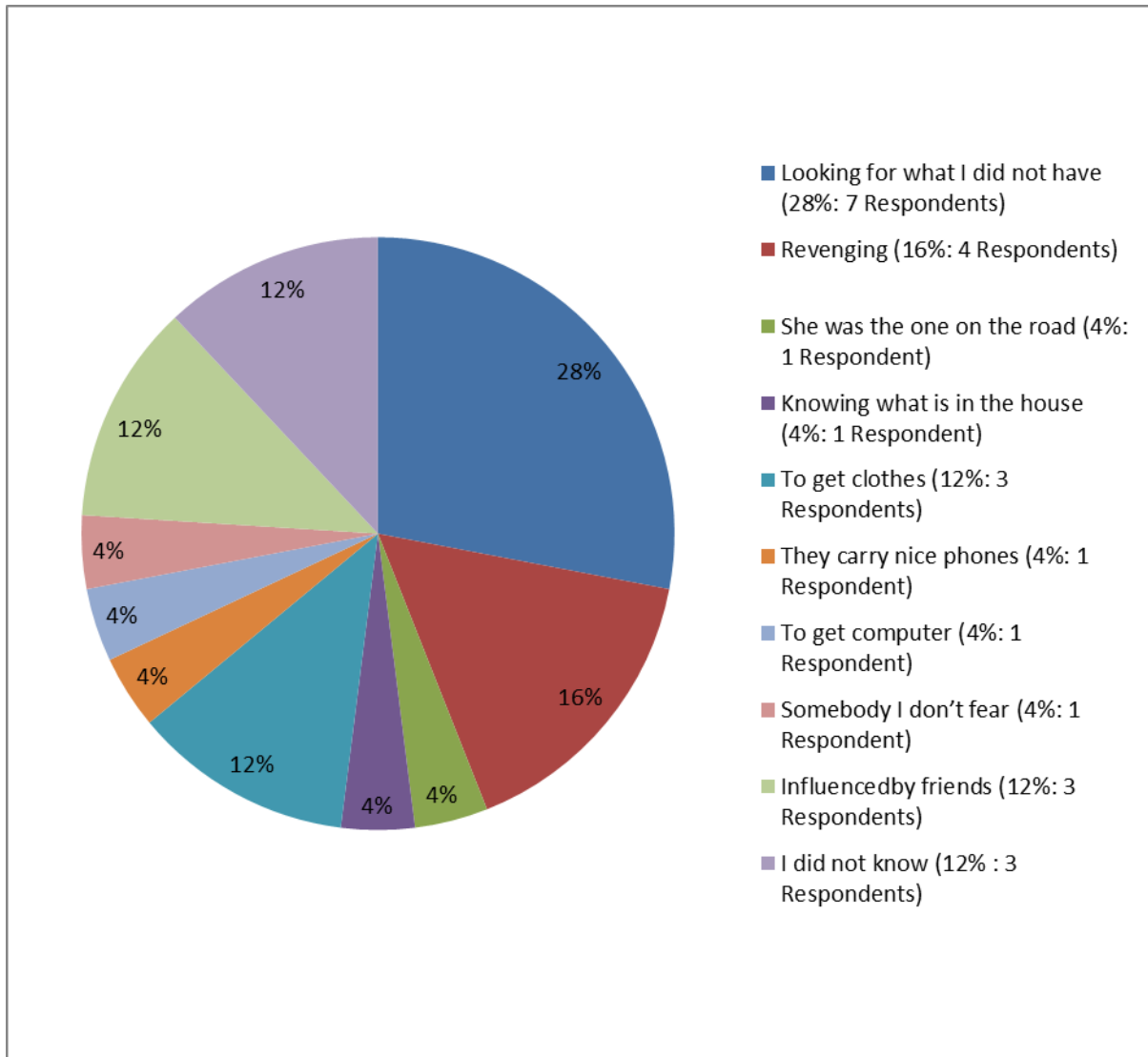
Pie Chart 6.



Pie Chart 6 reveals that 44 % of the total sample aimed to attain money. This is followed by 2 groups with 12% each of the total sample who were having the ultimate aim: to satisfy a specific need and to get alcohol. The researcher views this as lack of foresight.

5.3.4. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR REASONS FOR CHOOSING THEIR VICTIM

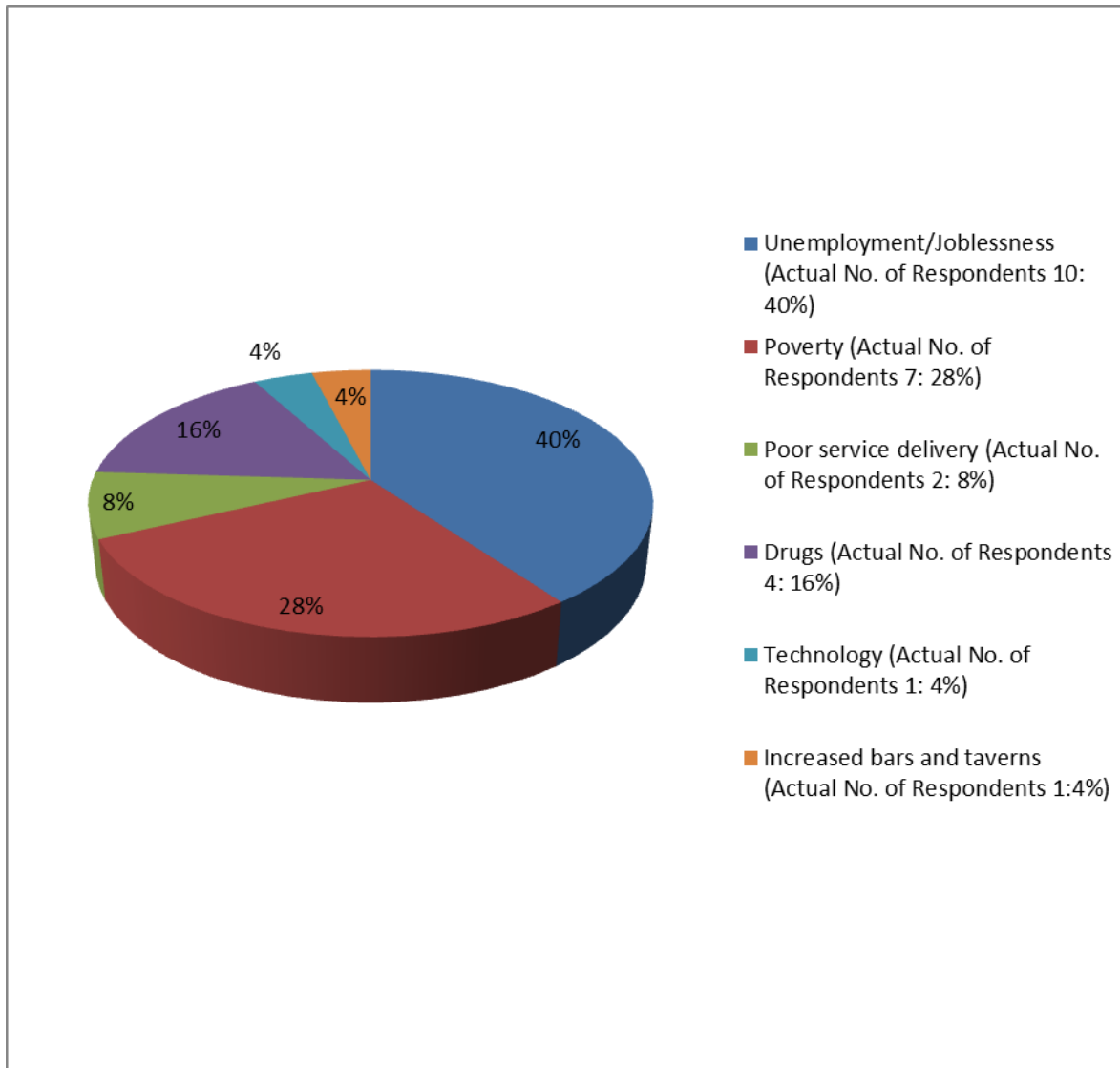
Pie Chart 7.



Pie Chart 7 reflects that 28 % of the total sample had chosen their victims simply because the victims were carrying what they were looking for.

5.3.5. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO FACTORS INFLUENCING CRIME AROUND UMHLATHUZE

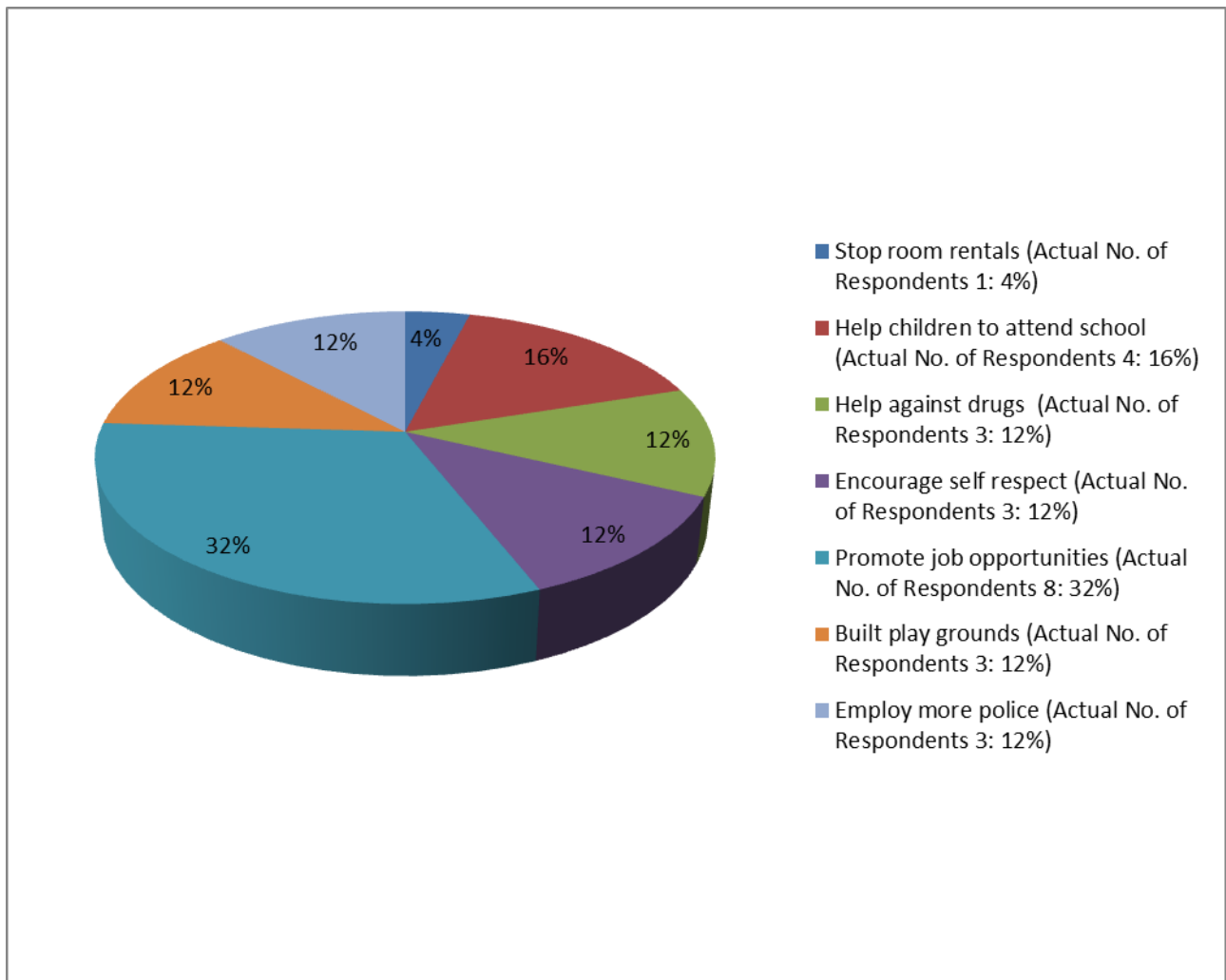
Pie Chart 8.



Pie Chart 8 shows that 40 % of the total sample views joblessness as the cause of escalation of crime. When a person has no income his basic needs are hardly met.

5.3.6. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO METHODS OF DEVELOPING COMMUNITIES

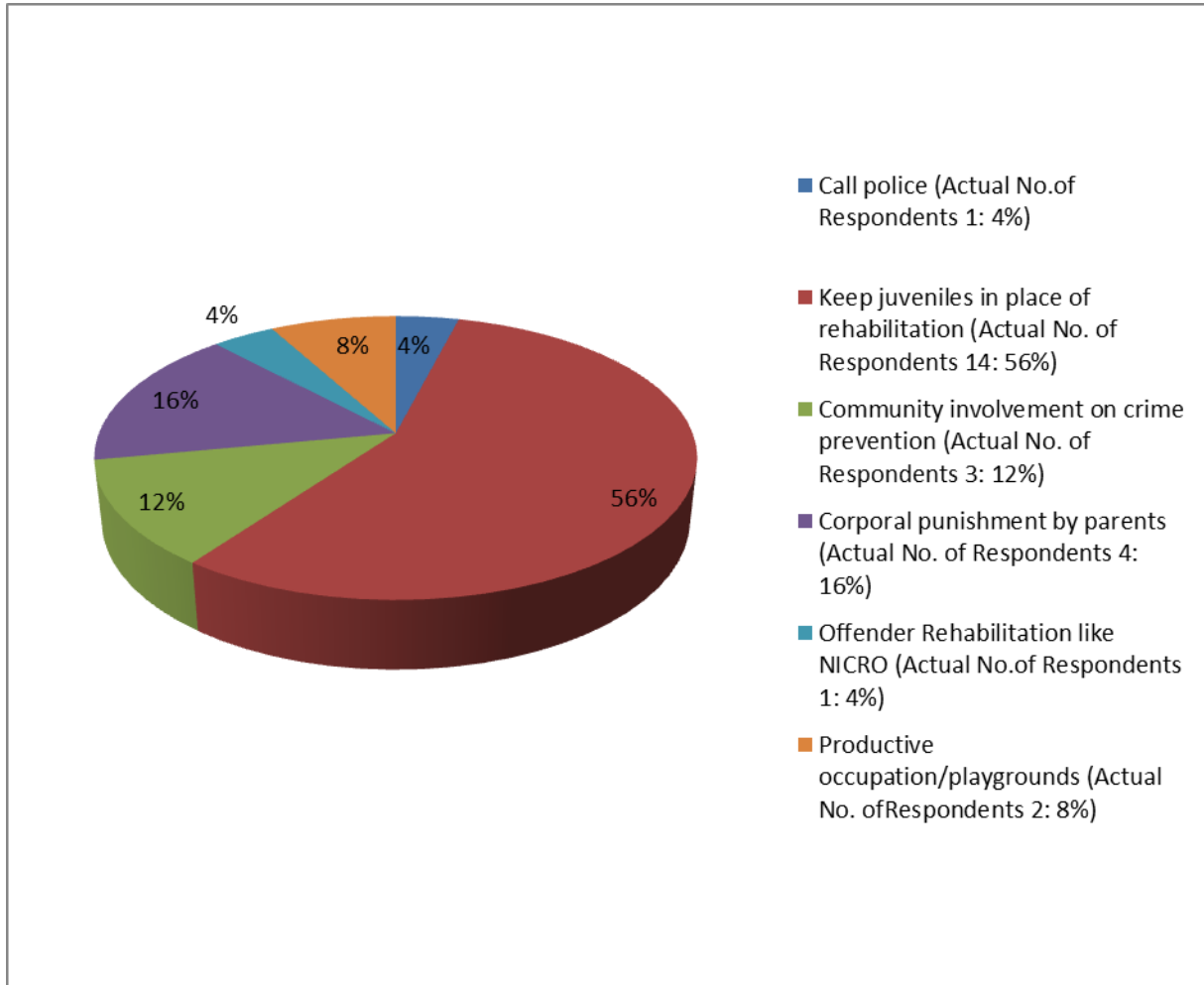
Pie Chart 9.



Pie Chart 9 reflects 32 % as aware of the need for the creation of job opportunities and means of development. The researcher views this plea as a statement with insight since development should be community based. Based on the researcher's view, this plea is a statement with insight since job opportunity is in line with community development.

5.3.7. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO MEANS OF PREVENTING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF JUVINILES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

Pie Chart 10.



Pie Chart 10 shows that 56 % of the total sample views rehabilitation as a main preventative measure. This is from the personal experience of those who have realized the effect of rehabilitation .The researcher is of the view that offender rehabilitation offers a second chance to the juvenile who is in conflict with the law. The three levels of prevention are primary prevention, which focuses on health promotion, preventing the occurrence, which includes the awareness campaigns, and secondary prevention, which focuses on treatment. This includes the magisterial intervention with the Act in place of the condition, followed by rehabilitation which

is rendered by Nicro, Khulisa and the Department of Social Development, which concerns the rehabilitation toward the state of health before the disease occurs. The last stage, which is the tertiary rehabilitation, extends rehabilitation to the maintenance of health.

5.4. QUALITATIVE DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.4.1. Question 8.1. - How do you obtain your basic needs?

5.4.1. Respondents

1. No one is employed.
2. Grand father
3. Mom.
4. His mother
5. Grant
6. Mother or myself
7. No one
8. No response –stay with grandmother
9. We do not get enough nutrition - stay with sister
10. My mother
11. My mother provides basic needs
12. Grant
13. No grant
14. My sister
15. Grand mother

16. Parental support

17. Grant

18. From my mother

19. Maternal aunt

20. Maternal aunt

21. My mother

22. Mother - a domestic worker

23. Parents

24. Parents

25. My mom

5.4.1.2. Analysis

12 Respondents receive basic needs from their mothers.

2 Respondents receive money from parents.

4 Respondents receive basic needs from grants.

2 Respondents receive basic needs from aunts.

2 Sisters

2, No one is employed

1. No grant

1. Grandfather

THEMES

a. Family support - the expected responsibility of both parents, governed by the ability to provide the survival needs to their children. The support includes money, love and presence where deemed necessary. Mentorship is also part of family support.

b. The absence of the usual family support - the place of a parent cannot be taken by anyone else. The anger and blame related to the void is felt by the innocent victims.

c. Out of the total sample only 2 respondents were supported by both parents. Thus, lack of love, security, mentorship, necessary growth and nurturing expose juveniles to delinquency and crime. The social learning theories explain that learning is through association and learning. The researcher views this community as deprived of this character. The lack of total family support is worsened by lack of employment to some guardians. Child support grants and the available supply from single parents could not save the situation of exposure to poverty and subsequent delinquency.

Theories

Only 2 respondents are supported by their parents, out of the total sample. 16 respondents are supported by parents, and 2 stay with their grandmothers. The basic needs are the 1 level needs, called survival needs. They include food. The problem worsens in instances where there is no one working. The level 2 needs, which are safety and security, are also not met, as demonstrated by the absence a second parent. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory identifies the lack of each basic need as a problem. This theory is backed by the Systems Theory, which confirms that the problem affecting one part of the system affects the whole system. Thus growth and development, as a system, becomes affected. Maladjustment occurs in the form of crime in this incidence. The Social Disorganization Theory identifies poverty as a societal problem aggravated by social instability, which enables the community to be without common goals in solving problems. This theory includes ethnic diversity that weakens the values of care and belonging to crime. The Anomie Theory backs this theory as it is the children of low

socio-economic level with the characteristic of lack of control and a perception of few legitimate opportunities who get wrong ideas to commit crime. Juvenile crime around Umhlathuze is related to poverty.

The objective on the influence of unemployment on delinquency is reflected in the fact that: only 2 of the total sample were supported by both parents. The rest were from single parents, and then 4 juveniles were of single parents who receive grants. Not a single person was employed in 3 juvenile families. On the other, hand authors perceive poverty as being the primary source of juvenile delinquency (Bilchitz, 2007:210).The concept confirms Hypothesis 2 of this study.

The researcher views these responses as coinciding with the psychological factors that lead to crime. The lack of proper family supervision, as quoted in the literature review, results in the lack of consequence - based discipline, and affirming enabling behavior L P Mqadi ([uzspace.uzulu.ac.za/.../...accessed 28.05.12](http://uzspace.uzulu.ac.za/.../...)).

5.4.2. QUESTION 10.1. - Do your hobbies include viewing violent films. If yes, explain.

5.4.2.1. Respondents

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6. I like adventurous movies

7

8.

9.

10. Wrestling

11.

12.

13.

14. Viewing Generations

15.

16. Because I enjoy that fighting

17.

18.

19. I am inspired by actors that are able to fight like” Van Dam”

20.

21. Action movies

22.

23.

24.

25.

5.4.3.2. Analysis

6 Respondents agreed to the viewing of violent films. Respondent 16 mentioned that he likes fighting. Respondent 19 mentioned his mentor in fighting with the title “Van Dam”.

19 Respondents did not view violent films. The researcher did not expect such a response since the level of violence is increasing in schools.

THEMES:

- a. Agression: The Fronto – Parietal Regulation of Media Violence Exposure, in a study on adolescence, from Oxford Journals, confirms that aggressive media viewing activates the capability of blunt emotional responses with repeated viewing and promotes aggressive attitudes and behavior (Oxford Journals <http://scan.oxfordjournals.org/content/ear> accessed 05.04.11). The results did not confirm the above statement.
- b. Child headed families add to the children without proper supervision. The current life with HIV epidemic mainly affects the Southern Saharan regions, Umhlathuze is equally affected.
- c. At Umhlathuze the delinquency is promoted by the lack of supervision of the poverty - stricken juveniles who are looking for value and recognition. This influence proves that delinquency influence cannot only be media related. Up to 19 respondents did not view films, which the researcher views as a confirmation of their attention to unproductive acts that expose them to abuse and manipulation.

Theories

This confirms Maslow’s Theory when it comes to the level 2, as well as level 3 needs.

5.2.3. QUESTION 11

What do you understand about crime?

5.4.3.1. RESPONDENTS

1. There is nothing about crime, but I keep on doing it.
2. Ubugebengu obomuntu ongaphili. (Crime is for the crazy people.)
3. Crime is bad.
4. I don't like it.
5. Crime is a bad thing and is going to destroy your future.
6. Crime is a bad thing, community members end up destroying the whole family.
7. Ukubamba amafoni is to get what you do not have.
8. Bad.
9. It destroys our life.
10. It is bad.
11. It is a wrong thing but I like it.
12. I understand that crime has no future and it risks with future.
13. Yes I understand crime is bad.
14. Ukuthi sengiyakwazi ukuhlukanisa okuhle nokubi. (Now I realize what is good and bad.)
15. It is against the law.
16. Your life ended in jail.
17. It leads you to jail.

18. He understands jail is not good but he likes it.
19. Crime is a wrong thing.
20. Death.
21. It is a bad thing.
22. There is nothing good about crime.
23. That is a bad thing and you can go to jail for it.
24. Crime is to take something that is not yours.
25. It is that when doing crime you end up in danger.

5.4.3.2. ANALYSIS

- 10 respondents view crime as bad.
- 4 respondents reflect that life can end in jail.
- 3 respondents reflect that it is bad but like it.
- 3 respondents reflect that they do not like it.
- 3 respondents reflect that it is a risk.
- 1 respondent reflects that the community can destroy the whole family.
- 1 respondent reflects that it is done by crazy people.

Themes:

- a. Crime: Delinquency is learned through association and absence of positive support. The respondents reflect their own understanding of crime. Most of the respondents view crime as bad, and with negative end results.

b .Entertainment and fun – at the crime scene juveniles are exposed to the position of power and that of being in control. The above statement confirms the response as reflected by 3 respondents – “it is bad but I like it”.

c Change is essential for adults who are victims and the juveniles who are the future adults. Diverting juveniles from a position of being criminals to entertainers should be a community effort. Assisting towards their development is part of community development as well.

Theories

20 respondents view crime as bad – life can end in jail and do not like it, it is a risk and done by crazy people. If crime is taken as an individual issue, socialization is the problem. Socialization is a level 2 need in Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs Theory. The absence of socialization leads to the malfunctioning in the system of growth and development, as cited by the Systems Theory. Since the majority of respondents are not staying with both parents, there is the absence of positive stimuli. Failure to achieve the replacement of a significant need leads the juvenile to confrontation with a negative situation leading to maladjustment. The Strain Theory explains all the three characteristics. The respondents 1, 11 and 18 reveal that crime is bad, but they like it. Thus, crime has addictive tendencies due to the quick reward, which is money, in spite of the risk that respondents 5, 6 and 12 reflect.

5.4.4 QUESTION 13

What did you want to achieve from this crime?

5.4.4.1. Respondents

1. To get money.
2. Ngangishaywa (I was beaten – fight back.)
3. Ngangifuna ukuyophuza (I wanted money to buy beer.)
4. Nothing.

5. To get money.
6. To satisfy certain need.
7. Bengifuna ukuthola imali ngithenge izimpahla (I wanted to get money to buy clothes.)
8. To be for crime achievers –To please.
9. To live a good life with others.
10. Money.
11. I do not know.
12. I want to face my life.
13. Achieve by this crime of me yes.
14. I wanted to see if a 17 year old can be put in jail.
15. Revenge.
16. Ukuthi ngijabule (self-gratification.)
17. Ngangifuna ukuzibona ukuthi ngiyi boss (I wanted to show off as a champion/boss in the village.)
18. To get money.
19. Money.
20. To have money.
21. Money.
22. To get something you do not have.
23. Nothing at all.

24. We wanted some money.

25. To get money to drink alcohol.

5.4.4.2. Analysis

WHAT DID YOU WANT TO ACHIEVE FROM THIS CRIME

11 respondents: wanted money.

3 respondents: to drink alcohol.

3 respondents: to satisfy need.

3 respondents: Nothing.

1 respondent: to please.

1 respondent: good life.

1 respondent: to show off as a champion in his community.

1 respondent: to get something you do not have.

1 respondent: for self-gratification.

Themes:

a. Crime results - the short term result of crime is a lot of money. Even those that were able to get money at times do not get the chance of using it.

b Life dented - the tendency of contentious addiction to stealing does not predict a bright future for any person.

c. The researcher views hard work in earning what one has as the best philosophy of life that should be shared from generation to generation. The Umhlathuze juveniles should learn this basic life skill.

Theories

The use of these illegal drugs motivates the young people /juveniles to commit crime in order to obtain money (<http://www.chow.com/about-5103746-causes-juvenile-deling> accessed 05.05.12). According to this research, most of the respondents also confirmed that the need for money is the related cause at Umhlathuze.

A lot of money is what 11 respondents wanted from their crimes. This is a motivation behind crime. The need for survival - the 1st level need in Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory was demonstrated, and backed by maladjustment of the Systems Theory in the commitment of crime. The Anomie Theory is reflected in statements from juveniles such as: good life, showing off as a champion, and to drink alcohol where wrong ideas are used instead of acceptable means.

5.4.5. QUESTION 14

What was the reason of choosing your victim?

5.4 .5.1. Respondents

1. I chose a person that I do not fear.
2. Sasingekho isizathu kwakuwukuganga (There was no reason I was being silly.)
3. Yingoba ngangimlaya (I was upsetting him.)
4. I figured there was no one on the road, only them and the victim.
5. Because there was no place that had a computer.
6. If the victim has what I like in his house.
7. Ngangiswele impahla (I did not have clothes.)
8. The reason of choosing victim –guessing
9. No reason

10. Playing soccer with him. Do not know him.
11. I do not know.
12. I want to pay revenge.
13. Revenge.
14. Ukuthi ngangibona abantu begqoka kahle name ngifuna ukufana nabo. (I saw people wearing beautiful clothes and wanted to follow suit.)
15. I saw others do it - friends
16. Ngangithi akuna makhonya (I was saying anyone can be challenged.)
17. Ngangithi ngiyamlaya (I was putting him off.)
18. He stabbed the person because he had assaulted him - it was revenge.
19. We target the middle aged persons because they carry nice phones.
20. I do not choose the victim - it depends on what she has.
21. By chilling with him.
22. Any victim that has something beautiful that I do not have.
23. I didn't choose.
24. We choose what we know - we want to get what we want.
25. Because he was a white person and was drunken.

5.4.5.2.

Analysis

7 respondents: looking for what I did not have.

4 respondents: revenge/upsetting/putting him off.

3 respondents: to get clothes.

3 respondents: influence and friends.

1 respondent: somebody I do not fear.

1 respondent: she was the only one on the road.

1 respondent: no reason.

1 respondent: if there is what I like in that house.

1 respondent: middle - aged carry beautiful cell phones.

1 respondent: white and drunk.

1 respondent: played soccer with him. I did not know him.

1 respondent: influence by friends.

Themes

a. Position of the attacker - the attacker holds a powerful position which lasts for a few minutes. But should they be arrested, the stigma and fright become very unbearable.

b. Position of the victim: anger and fright are mixed. The urge for self-protection compels the victim to fight or flee. The attacker might lose life in the process. The psychological trauma shall be in the mind of the victim for life.

c. The drama between the attacker and the victim is the survival of the fittest. The attacker always blames the victim for all negative results.

What is remarkable is that robbers choose victims who are easy target (Helgott, 2008:185). Robberies are a goal oriented act. It involves planning, target selection, absence of emotion and elevated self-esteem.

Theories

The researcher identified that juveniles project anger and hate to the victims. The shifting of blame is demonstrated by respondent 6 - the victim has what I like in his house. Respondent 4 stated that the victim was the only one on the road. Some stated the use of wrong ideas, lack of control and perception of few legitimate opportunities – which is described in the Anomie Theory.

5.4.6. QUESTION 17

Do you perceive teenage pregnancy as a crime? Please explain.

5.4.6.1. Respondents

1. I don't know
2. Ngenxa yemali eyanikwa abantu nezingane ziyayilandela. (Because of child support children are behind it as well.)
3. Umuntu uma ethanda imali bese ethola indoda bese eyakhulelwa (because those fond of money opt to get a man and fall pregnant.)
4. Connections - if young has a baby and wants to maintain his baby, they opt for crime as an easy method of getting money.
5. To be pregnant is not a crime
6. Is not related
7. Ngoba ukukhulelwa kwabantu abasha abenza ukuthi kuntshontshe abangani (Pregnancy of the youth influence friends to steal.)
8. Teenage pregnancy influences stealing of baby teats.

9. Sometimes caused by rape.
10. It is a bad thing.
11. Young teenagers like people with money.
12. Because if you are a teenager you have a right to sleep with someone who is a boy.
- 13.
14. Because they are young.
15. Person pregnant is not forced but her choice.
16. Ngoba benza ucansi basuke bakhulelwe (They engage in sexual acts.)
17. Ngoba bebona abangani basuke badudane nabo (They are influenced by friends.)
18. Never thought about it.
19. Sometimes a girl cannot refuse if you want to sleep with her because they carry a knife/dangerous weapon.
20. I don't know I do not like girls.
21. Because it is a bad thing.
22. They get pregnant because they like it.
23. Because we live in a dangerous country, a person falls pregnant because she wants to.
24. Because she will need some money to support the child as a mother and the father are not working.
25. Because other teenagers do not show their children, others kill the child.

5.4.6.2. Analysis

- a. Teenage mother - Most teenage mothers leave school before time, which promotes recurring poverty within their families.
- b. Teenage father – they also do not continue with education. They are forced to leave school to fend for the newborn.
- c. Teenage pregnancy destroys the future of the growing juveniles, thereby aggravating the poverty status.

Theories

Teenage pregnancy deprives the unborn child basic survival needs - the level 1, and safety and security (level 2). The challenges of the unborn expose him to the reoccurrence of juvenile crime, according to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, the Systems Theory, the Social Disorganization Theory and the Anomie Theory. This issue demands urgent attention from the community of Umhlathuze.

5.4.7. QUESTION 18

What influence does the escalation of crime around Umhlathuze Municipality have?

5.4.7.1. Respondents

1. Alcohol and drugs.
- 2.-
3. Yingoba uma ungenamali ucabanga izinto eziningi (If you do not have money you think about many things.)
4. Drugs.
5. Technology.
6. Imisebenzi ayikho (There are no jobs.).

7.-

8. Drugs.

9. Nowadays a lot of people are not working. It is natural for them to do crime in order to feed themselves.

10 Because some people did not go to school and they ended with nothing.

11. People do crime to please others and others do it because of poverty.

12.-

13.-

14. There is no one employed. No one offers me care at school.

15. Not easy to get a job - people steal to get food.

16.-

17.-

18. Lot of bars/taverns that increase crime.

19. Drugs.

20. Need for money.

21. Joblessness is not good.

22. Sometimes there is no money.

23. Because a lot of people are unemployed, they starve, and then decide to do crime in order to get money.

24. They commit crime because they have to support their family and some have children so

they need money.

5.4.7.2. Analysis

8 respondents: unemployment as cause - need money.

3 respondents: poverty.

4 respondents: drugs and alcohol.

1 respondents: poor service delivery.

1 respondent: taverns.

1 respondent: technology.

7 respondents: no input.

The individual under age / juvenile with lower intelligence who is devoid of proper education is more prone to delinquent activities than an intelligent juvenile within the same circumstances. The impulsive behavior, uncontrolled aggression and the inability to delay gratification are the characteristics that the lower intelligent juvenile has. The researcher views the minor with lower intelligence as mainly used and manipulated through the identified related causes and situations.

Unemployment and poverty were identified by 8 respondents as the main causes. Unemployment on the part of their parents or guardians is the main problem. The problem affects the youth in such a way that it is in their minds. The Drugs and taverns were also identified by the respondents as of influence. 7 respondents did not give their views. The researcher identifies this response as what they never thought about. Individual theories of delinquency and crime contributed to the understanding of causes of delinquency and crime as based on three categories: biological, psychological and social. The researcher focused on sociological theories as causes.

5.4.8. QUESTION 19

What can be done to promote development in this community?

5.4.8.1. Respondents

1. To employ SAPS officers or security guards to patrol the area.
2. Singaqeqeshelwa imisebenzi (Train us and give us skills.)
3. Ukuze sisizakale abazali abasithande (For us to survive our parents must love us.)
4. Youth should be helped with drugs problem, then crime will decrease.
5. Hire community people when there are jobs in the village.
6. The residents should stop letting out their rooms to anybody, because local residents don't do crime.
7. Singathola imisebenzi (Get jobs.)
8. Help attend school.
9. Motivate us; if there is a bad action put us in line –attend school.
10. By helping us to go to school.
11. Play grounds. (I do not know)
12. It is to respect other people so that we can communicate in the community.
13. Build playgrounds.
14. They come to help me about this case.
15. Government to create job opportunities, e.g. grow vegetables and the government to organize a market for them.
16. Job opportunities.

17. Respect is one of the opinions that I have.

18. If people can stop abuse.

19. People who sell drugs should be imprisoned because addicted people will always demand money to purchase more drugs.

20. Government to employ more SAPS officials.

21. Helping us to talk.

22. An accused person should be assaulted by the community.

23. By understanding different situations people go through and more job creation.

24. They must create jobs.

25. Do not stick on crime, focus on school. Find some tips.

5.4.8.2. Analysis

8 respondents: create job opportunities.

4 respondents: help children attend school.

3 respondents: help against drug abuse.

3 respondents: build playgrounds.

3 respondents: employ more police.

2 respondents: encourage respect for self and others.

1 respondent: stop room rentals.

1 respondent: the accused must be assaulted by the community.

Different views were expressed: poverty eradication, skills training, community security, job creation, supervised school training, recognition of human rights, entertainment, building playgrounds and need for urgent intersect oral collaboration of all government sectors. This project reflected the youth as concerned about lack of job opportunities. The researcher views job opportunities as a step in the right direction in the prevention of juvenile crime. Juvenile delinquency, as a community problem, can only be solved by the community. Community development cannot be attained without community involvement.

Job opportunities enable the custodians to render their social responsibilities, as identified by 8 respondents. Job opportunities are on the minds of the youth as a problem they experience in their own families. The problem has the potential to carry over from generation to generation, unless stopped. Social Disorganization explains the community status which is based on poverty, social instability and ethnic diversity as identified by respondent 5 – to hire community people, and respondent 6 - stop room rentals.

5.4.9. QUESTION 20

What can be done to prevent criminal behavior in this juvenile community?

5.4.9.1. Respondents

1. The youth that is not schooling be given jobs.
2. Kumele sinikwe ithuba lezemidlalo (opportunities in sports.)
3. Esingakwenza ukuthi sitshele abanye ukuthi ubugebengu abukhokheli (What we can do is to tell others that crime does not pay.)
4. They must be assaulted so that they may be better people in the future - corporal punishment.
5. We must listen and respect, and try to ask if you want something – rehab.
6. Juveniles need to be kept in places where they can be rehabilitated in order to become good

people in future.

7. Ukuthi sifunde ezikoleni singanaki ubugebengu (That we attend school without focusing on crime.)

8. Response irrelevant.

9. Eish! But as well as a person can try to get job than crime.

10. By helping them to find jobs.

11. Can have a place to keep the drop - out juvenile – skills, rehab.

12. Is to respect each other, - rehab.

13. I do not know but I am not sure - community involvement.

14. They prevent about my case and community. Help me to go to Nicro.

15. Government to arrange meeting for community to discuss how to prevent crime, not depending on others or be drawn into poverty, but strive to depend on government.

16. Listening to parents - ngalokho abakushoyo umabekhuza (to listen to parents' corrective advice.)

17. Ukuthi kusungulwe izikole lapho kuzofundiswa khona ukuziphatha kwentsha (Introduce schools for the youth to learn discipline.)

18. To receive corporal punishment from parents if juveniles do not attend school.

19. Parents must be stricter on their children and not give them time to hang around with friends.

20. Parents should teach their children to behave.

21. Call a police.

22. Each person should decide on their own - if they want to change.

23. By making sure that the juvenile is cared for, such that they starve they want to commit crime.

24. They must make competition that they stay away from crime.

25. To engage young people to not focus on crime.

5.4.9.2. Analysis

14 respondents: give juveniles a place of rehabilitation.

4 respondents: corporal punishment.

3 respondents: community involvement, place of rehabilitation.

2 respondents: play grounds.

1 respondent: call police.

1 respondent: offender rehabilitation, like NICRO.

Themes

a. Individual responsibility - preventing criminal behavior is a responsibility of all the community members. Members should attend community meetings where discussions are held which will benefit the whole community.

b. Community responsibility - respect and encourage hard - working police officers, and to entrench the feeling of promotion of progressive community values that are against crime.

c. Progressive individuals make progressive families, which lead towards a progressive community that is law abiding.

Theories

Delinquency is not an inherent condition, but learned through association, imitation, pressure, needs, wants, influence and desires. A theory relating to delinquent aggression suggested that national effort be made to discourage corporal punishment as a socially accepted child-rearing technique since it produced both fear and anger which is counterproductive to learning process (R S Welsh <http://www.nospank.net/welsh> accessed 03.05.12). This is backed by the South African Constitution Act 108/1996?

Most respondents (18) identified places of rehabilitation - which is globally accepted. Corporal punishment was chosen by 4 respondents. The latter method is banned and such is confirmed by our South African Constitution, Act 108/1996, as stated above. 2 respondents identified the availability of playground/entertainment areas. The last 1 identified the emergency intervention, which is calling the police. The researcher views criminal behavior prevention as an individual responsibility towards respect of human rights.

Call for help through rehabilitation, involvement of police and corporal punishment is identified by 23 respondents in the prevention of criminal behavior. Demonstrate the lack of control, perception of wrong ideas for own success and the use of unaccepted norms are reflected in the Anomie Theory. Carelessness of parents to starvation of children is mentioned by respondent 23 - a level 1 need. Crime is a personal choice, as stated by respondent 22. Respondents 19 and 20 identified parents as responsible for teaching their children. The malfunctioning due to the void in level 3 in growth and development is backed by the Systems Theory, which identifies them.

5.5. THE 2 CASE STUDIES - PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The Case Study Method excels at bringing understanding of complex objects and can extend experience towards what is known through previous experience. There are 2 case studies whereby the ex-offenders had been cared for without being incarcerated.

5.5.1.1. First case study

The first case study was a 17 year- old male whose antisocial behavior started 10 years after separation of parents, and he had to live in his uncle's home. The behavior was suspected to be

environmentally motivated - the accused was reported to have uncontrollably committed serious crimes. The crimes he committed included his involvement in stealing a car, and possession and use of a gun. According to the records he was limping, following the incidence of a head injury that was gun induced. The reform program could not cater for educational needs as the accused was at grade 4 level at the age of 17. The terms of Section 276 (1) of the Criminal Procedures Act No 51 of 1997 were applied.

5.5.1.2. Analysis

- Separation of parents
- The incidence was referred as environmentally motivated.
- Uncontrollable serious crimes were committed.
- Convicted of stealing and possession of firearm.
- During the incidence the juvenile sustained a head injury that left him limping due to the left side paralysis.
- Standard of education was grade 4.
- The home was made of 2 rooms built on stones with corrugated roof and stones on top for stability.

The 3 major strains of the Strain Theory: 1. failure to achieve - reflected by repeating grades.

2. Removal of positive stimuli - demonstrated by separation of parents.

3. Confrontation with a negative situation - which is facing life without a father, a characteristic in the Strain Theory.

The above is confirmed by Maslow' theory on the Hierarchy of Needs - the level of socialization, the 3 level and family bond, demonstrated by the absence of 1 parent, which places the child at the level of inability to fulfill the safety and security needs The void in the family structure is also demonstrated by the Systems Theory - the absence of one part of the system affects the whole family. The lack of self-control was

demonstrated by the reported uncontrollable serious crimes lack of control, since he was not living with his father. The low socio economic level was demonstrated by a homemade of 2 stone houses, roofed with corrugated iron, which confirmed the characteristics of Anomie Theory - the use of wrong ideas as acceptable.

5. 5. 2. 2.1. Second Case Study

The second case study was a 16 years old male accused of rape, doing grade 7. The accused was from a polygamous family with 23 siblings. His father had three wives. His father was not a good role model. The behavior seemed to have emanated from his improper upbringing. In addition, he was indulging in alcohol consumption. The accused was recommended by the probation officer to be placed under supervision, in terms of Section 290 (1) of The Criminal Procedures Act, No 51 of 1997.

5.5 2.2. Analysis

- From a polygamous family.
- His behavior seemed to have emanated from his improper upbringing.
- Charged with rape.
- Doing grade 7.
- Had 3 mothers who were not working, and 23 sibling.
- The home was made of 2 houses which were made of stones with corrugated iron roof and stones on top for stability.

The juvenile was from a polygamous family - the 2nd level in the Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, which is safety and security, was not achieved. The presence of 22 siblings also pressed hard on the safety and security. The 3rd level of socialization was worsened by the presence of a father who was not exemplary - he was also indulging in alcohol. Also, he had 3 wives with no privacy. The Systems Theory identifies malfunctioning in growth and development if safety and security, as levels in the system, are not functioning or are malfunctioning. It becomes worse when another level in the same unit is not working.

The Social Disorganization Theory relates well to this situation, due to social instability of 4 adults and 23 children, with only 1 person who is working. The man is unable to build even a house. Such a situation is acceptable to this family as it is acceptable to the community. This acceptance is related to the values, and is backed by the Anomie Theory, which states that children from low socio economic levels neglect acceptable means by using wrong ideas which neglect community norms.

The Case Study Method provides basis to solutions to real life situations. (<http://www.gslis.vtexas.edu-ssoy/users/users/1391dlb.htm> accessed 12.11.11). The researcher views lack of proper parental supervision, ongoing parental conflict, neglect, emotional, psychological and physical abuse as the related causes to juvenile delinquency and crime. Parents that are not mentors to their offspring, who do not respect laws and social norms, will have children who display weak attachment to their parents and families. These were also factors that were primarily associated with juvenile delinquency and crime, revealed through the above case study from Umhlathuze. Lack of supervision and guidance by family members are viewed by the researcher as reflecting a negative impact (<http://facstaff.elon.edu/ajones5/Anika'spaper.html> accessed 07.05.12). The researcher views separation of parents, removal of positive stimuli, polygamous family, improper upbringing and alcohol as contributory to juvenile delinquency and crime, as revealed by both case studies.

5.6. FINDINGS FROM INTERVIEWS OF PARENTS OF REHABILITATED JUVENILES

An interview is a process of finding what a person feels about their world. Evaluation interview was utilized in this study, with three parents whose children were arrested and rehabilitated.

5.6.1.1. First parent interview

It was a mother of a juvenile daughter who had been accused and admitted guilt of stealing clothes from a home line - drier. According to this parent, those clothes were of lower quality than those that this juvenile had. This proves that crime does not pay but degrades. This parent complained of the stigma attached to this crime, which is indelible. The parent also complained of the lost time attending the case, including the rehabilitation process.

5.6.1.2. Analysis

- Single parent.
- Charged of stealing clothes.
- Complained of stigma and lost time attending the case.
- Did not do well at school.
- On the contrary, pleased that her child was not imprisoned.
- Clothes she stole were of lower grade.
- Appreciated the rehabilitation.
- The daughter was communicating with all members and helpful even to the sibling.

The parent was single. The death of a loving father stands as removal of positive stimuli. The juvenile tried to compete with her peer on what was related to school work, without success. According to the parent, the offender was once heard criticizing the victim's clothes without a reason. The parent of the offender was surprised to realize that the victim was a school friend that her daughter once mentioned. The failure to achieve was, according to the theory, caused by the absence of positive stimuli. Confrontation with the situation compelled the offender to opt for stealing clothes - maladjustment evident in the theory. All the characteristics of the Strain Theory were reflected.

5.6.2.1. Second parent interview

A widow and a mother of a juvenile son who had been accused and was guilty of stealing a cell phone from a lady in the street. She was not working - struggling to make ends meet. She sacrificed all she had to support her son. She was not aware of child grants. She was devastated. She reported that during the occurrence of this incidence, she was already concerned about the late coming of his son from what she thought was school. She admitted that she did not reprimand her son about it. The Child Care Amendment Act, No. 96 of 1996, provides that

children be not imprisoned but be given a chance for repentance, rehabilitation and second chance in life. This incidence brought support that she needed. She was registered for child a support grant. Her son was visited by the probation officer as part of rehabilitation. She also reported change of her son's behavior.

5.6.2.2. Analysis

A widow.

- Charged with stealing a cell phone from a street walking lady.
- She blamed herself for not reprimanding her son after realizing the habit of coming late from school.
- She was giving everything she had, supporting her son.
- She was not working and not receiving a social grant.
- She was relieved that her son was not imprisoned.
- She was surprised at the support from the probation officer - counseling session and registration for a child support grant.

The mother is a widow. Thus, the void is identified, as reflected in theory on the Hierarchy of Needs by Maslow. The void is backed by malfunctioning of the unit of the System's Theory. The Strain Theory also backs the incidence, with the 3 major strains: removal of positive stimuli, the father, and failure to achieve, in this case, failure to progress in school. The Anomie Theory also comes to mind - lack of control/self-control, and the use of wrong ideas neglecting the acceptable means.

5.6.3.1.1. THIRD INTERVIEW was a grandfather of a juvenile boy who had been accused and admitted guilt of drug abuse, dagga, and stealing from his own home in order to buy this drug. According to this old man, rehabilitation came as the best option he ever dreamt of - his grandson reflected a dramatic change. He stopped stealing. He was always at home. He was doing his homework, and even helpful with the household chores, unlike before the incidence of

arrest. He was not involved in street fighting. This old man mentioned the incidence that stands as a proof that rehabilitation is a second chance to a juvenile in conflict with the law. The mother was a domestic worker. The grandfather was supporting 3 wives who were not employed.

5.6. 3.1.2. ANALYSIS

- A grandson charged with drug abuse.
- Grandfather on pension with 3 wives who were not employed.
- He was stealing from his own home for drugs.
- Dramatic change noted after rehabilitation.
- Grandfather pleased that he was not imprisoned.

The Social Disorganization Theory explains the situation as poverty and weakening of social stability. This theory is backed by the Anomie Theory - the lack of self-control / control by parents, and the use of wrong ideas instead of acceptable means. The addictive tendencies also diminish control. He was neglecting his homework and the confrontation with a negative situation of failure led to the maladjustment of drug abuse. The Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory can also be taken into account, with safety and security compromised by the absence of the father, and the socialization need missing. The Systems Theory confirms the Malfunction System - which is growth and development, in this incidence. The purpose of an interview is to generate insight, expand understanding, search the exceptions, and to validate results. The interview types are: topical oral history, cultural interview, focus group interview and evaluation interview (<http://www.public.asu.edu/~ifmls/artincl.accessed 15.12.11>). Evaluation interview was used in this project.

All the three (3) respondents expressed a traumatic situation from the break of news of the arrest. They never associated their children with arrest. All of them reported that their cases were held at a separate court. All the respondents identified a positive change of behavior during the period of class attendance. Only one (1) expressed the problem of discontinued grant during the course of rehabilitation. All the respondents were grateful about the help that emanated from the

rehabilitation. They expressed the uncertainty of the continuous positive behavior. All the three (3) respondents recommended the need for productive occupation of their children. Juvenile Delinquency rehabilitation is a community intersect oral venture. Two subjects were convicted of theft, which was of no value, compared to the stigma attached to their actions. Drug abuse was also noted as impacting on delinquency and crime.

The response from the interview of parents qualified Ho#3, that a person can be rehabilitated from being a criminal.

This study has shown the urgent need for intervention.

5.4. SUMMARY

The researcher has presented, interpreted and analyzed data collected from the juvenile community. The data were presented in Pie chart and Bar graph form. Data were gathered through the use of an interview schedule. Qualitative data were also presented and analyzed. Data were gathered from 25 respondents, 2 case studies and 3 interviews of parents of incarcerated rehabilitated juveniles. The next chapter will discuss the findings, conclusions, limitations and recommendations.

CHAPTER 6

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. INTRODUCTION

This is the last chapter of the study. The chapter focuses on findings and discussions, conclusion, limitations and recommendations. The review of the statement of the problem, re-objectives of the study and hypotheses, are also discussed. Qualitative data, case studies and interview with juvenile parents also form part of the findings.

6.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The growing tendency in South Africa is juvenile involvement in crime. Somehow it is believed that young stars are being motivated by the Bill of Rights, Section 28 of the South African Constitution, No 108 of 1996, whereby the law prohibits any adult from applying corporal punishment on his or her child. In schools many cases are reported whereby students threaten their fellow students as well as educators with firearms. The 2008 statistics at Empangeni Magistrate's court indicate that 15% of juveniles appeared in court for different offences. In 2009 the juvenile cases showed a 21% increase. It is believed that if nothing is done to end this misbehavior, the economy of the country will never improve.

6.3. RE - OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH WERE AS FOLLOWS:

- 1.3.1 To investigate the structural factors responsible for juvenile crime.
- 1.3.2 To investigate the relationship between poverty and juvenile crime.
- 1.3.3 To investigate the influence of unemployment on the escalating juvenile crime.

1.3.4 To investigate psychological factors leading to juvenile crime.

1.3.5 To investigate in what way the media contribute towards juvenile crime.

6.4. HYPOTHESES

A hypothesis is a formal statement of the expected relationship between two or more variables. The researcher's assumptions about this study were as follows:

- Crime at Umhlathuze is related to poverty.
- Young people involved in crime shall be those who are poor and have no access to social welfare grants.
- A person can be rehabilitated from being a criminal.

6.5. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings and discussion focus on the study as a whole. Case studies and interviews of parents also form part of these findings and discussion.

6.5.1. CASE STUDIES AND INTERVIEWS OF PARENTS

This includes the 2 case studies done that focused on the process of handling juvenile arrest and sentencing. This section also focuses on the interviews with 3 parents whose children had undergone the process of being arrested, incarcerated and rehabilitated.

6.5.1.1. Findings from the case studies

FIRST CASE STUDY

The first case study was a 17year old male whose antisocial behavior started 10 years after the separation of his parents. The behavior was suspected to be environmentally motivated, and the accused reported to have uncontrollably committed serious crimes. The crimes he committed

included his involvement in stealing a car and possession and use of a gun. According to the records he was limping following the incidence of a head injury that was gun induced. The reform program could not cater for educational needs as the accused was at grade 4 level at the age of 17. The terms of Section 276 (1) of the Criminal Procedures Act, No 51 of 1997, were applied).

ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST CASE STUDY

- Separation of parents.
- The incidence was referred as environmentally motivated.
- Uncontrollable serious crimes were committed.
- Convicted of stealing and possession of firearm.
- During the incidence the juvenile sustained a head injury that left him limping due to the left side paralysis.
- Standard of education was grade 4.
- The home was a 2 roomed house built of stones with corrugated roof and stones on top for stability.

The 3 major strains of the Strain Theory: 1 - failure to achieve, which, in this case, is reflected by repeating grades.

2. Removal of positive stimuli - demonstrated by separation of parents.

3. Confrontation with a negative situation - which is facing life without a father - a characteristic in the Strain Theory.

The above is confirmed by Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory – socialization and family bond. This is demonstrated by the absence of 1 parent, which places the child to the level of inability to achieve the 2 level needs of safety and security. The void in the family structure is also demonstrated by the Systems Theory, that the position of absence of each part of the system affects the whole family. The lack of self-control is also demonstrated by reported uncontrollable

serious crimes he committed - lack of control, since he was not living with his father. The low socio - economic level is demonstrated by a homemade of 2 stone -built houses, roofed with corrugated iron – a characteristic in the Anomie Theory. The above proves the hypothesis that crime at Umhlathuze is related to poverty.

SECOND CASE STUDY

The second case study was a 16 year - old male, accused of rape. The accused was from a polygamous family with 23 siblings. His father had three wives. His father was not a good role model. The behavior seemed to have emanated from his improper upbringing. In addition, he was indulging in alcohol consumption. The accused was recommended by the probation officer to be placed under supervision in terms of Section 290 (1) of The Criminal Procedures Act, No 51 of 1997.

ANALYSIS OF THE SECOND CASE STUDY

- From a polygamous family.
- His behavior seemed to have emanated from his improper upbringing.
- Charged with rape.
- Doing grade 7.
- Had 3 mothers who were not working, and 23 siblings.
- The home was made of 2 houses which were made of stones, with corrugated iron roof and stones on top for stability.

The juvenile was from a polygamous family - the 2nd level of Maslow' Hierarchy of Needs - safety and security, were not achieved. The presence of 22 siblings also pressed hard on the safety and security. The 3rd level of socialization was affected by the presence of a father who was not exemplary. He was also indulging in alcohol. He had 3 wives with no privacy. The Systems Theory identifies malfunctioning in growth and development if safety and security, as levels in the system, are not functioning or are

community norms.

Both case studies to the researcher reflected poverty, lack of privacy and a level of Community Disorganization/Anomie around Umhlathuze Municipality. Case studies revealed that crime around Umhlathuze was related to Community Disorganization, and Anomie Theory related to problems of disregarding accepted community norms.

6.5.1.2. Findings from interviews of parents of rehabilitated juveniles

These parents coincidentally met with the researcher in one of the meetings between probation officers, rehabilitated juveniles and parents, called Graduation Day. In this meeting the researcher used the unstructured interview method in order to deduce more useful information to get their views, concerning their children's juvenile behavior.

FIRST PARENT INTERVIEW: a mother of a juvenile daughter had stolen clothes from a home line –drier. According to this parent, those clothes were of lower quality than those that the juvenile had. This proves that crime degrades. The parent complained of the stigma attached to the crime, which is indelible. The parent also complained of the lost time attending the case, including the rehabilitation process.

ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST PARENT INTERVIEW

- Single parent.
- Charged with stealing clothes.
- Complained of stigma and lost time attending the case.
- Did not do well at school.
- On the contrary, pleased that her child was not imprisoned.
- Clothes she stole were of lower grade.
- Appreciated the rehabilitation.

- The daughter was communicating with all members and helpful even to the siblings.

The parent was single. The death of a loving father stands as a removal of positive stimuli. The juvenile tried to compete with her peer on what was related to school work, without success. According to the parent the offender was once heard criticizing the victim's clothes without any reason. The parent of the offender was surprised to realize that the victim was a school friend that her daughter once mentioned. The failure to achieve was, according to this theory, caused by the absence of positive stimuli. Confrontation with the situation compelled the offender to opt for stealing clothes - maladjustment evident in this theory. All the characteristics of the Strain Theory were reflected.

SECOND PARENT INTERVIEW - a widow and a mother of a juvenile son, accused and was guilty of stealing a cell phone from a street walking lady self-blame as she did not reprimand the habit of coming late.

ANALYSIS OF THE SECOND PARENT INTERVIEW

- A widow.
- Charged with stealing a cell phone from a street walking lady.
- She blamed herself for not reprimanding her son after noticing the habit of coming late from school.
- She was giving everything she had, supporting her son.
- She was not working and not receiving a social grant.
- She was relieved that her son was not imprisoned.
- She was surprised at the support from the probation officer, about counseling session and registration for a child support grant.

The mother is a widow. Thus, the void identified in the 3rd level of socialization is reflected in

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. The void is caused by malfunctioning of the unit, as mentioned in the Systems Theory. The Strain Theory also backs the incidence with the 3 major strains: removal of positive stimuli, the father; failure to achieve school progress; and confrontation with a negative situation. The Anomie Theory also comes to mind - lack of control/self-control and the use of wrong ideas neglecting the acceptable means.

THIRD INTERVIEW - a grandfather of a juvenile boy, accused and was guilty of drug abuse (dagga), and stealing from his own home in order to buy the drug. According to this old man, rehabilitation came as the best option he ever dreamt of, because his grandson reflected a dramatic change. He stopped stealing. He was always at home. He was doing his homework and even helpful with the household chores, which never happened before the incidence. He was not involved in street fighting. This old man mentioned this incidence as proof that rehabilitation gives a second chance to a juvenile in conflict with the law.

ANALYSIS OF THE THIRD PARENT INTERVIEW

- A grandson charged with drug abuse.
- Grandfather on pension with 3 wives who were not employed.
- He was stealing from his own home for drugs.
- Dramatic change noted after rehabilitation.
- Grandfather pleased that he was not imprisoned.

Social Disorganization Theory explains the situation as poverty and weakening of social stability. This theory is backed by Anomie Theory on the lack of self-control/control by parents and the use of wrong ideas instead of acceptable means. The addictive tendencies also diminish control. The Strain Theory also comes into play - the absence of the father, failure to achieve as he was neglecting his homework, and confrontation with a negative situation, which is failure that led to the maladjustment and drug abuse. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory also can be taken into account, with safety and security compromised by the absence of the father, and

socialization level 3 need missing. The System's Theory also confirms the malfunctioning system: growth and development in this incidence.

All the three (3) respondents expressed a traumatic situation from the break of the news about the arrest. They never associated their children with arrest. All of them reported that their cases were held in separate courts. All the respondents identified a positive change of behavior during the period of class attendance. Only one (1) expressed the problem of a discontinued child support grant during the course of rehabilitation. They were all grateful for the help that emanated from the rehabilitation. They expressed the uncertainty of the continuous positive behavior. The three (3) respondents recommended the need for productive occupation of their children. Juvenile Delinquency Rehabilitation is a community intersect oral venture. Two subjects were convicted of theft, which was of no value compared to the stigma attached to their action. Drug abuse was also noted as impacting to delinquency and crime.

The response from the interview of parents qualified Ho#3 that a person can be rehabilitated from being a criminal.

This study has shown the urgent need for intervention, including the fact that parents should not be afraid to tell their children when they divert from the right actions.

6.6.1. TO INVESTGATE THE STRUCTURAL FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR JUVENILE CRIME

The structural factors responsible for crime are the family, peer group school, the community and others.

FAMILY Family bond exerts impact on the behavior of a child. The mother, father and siblings should be there for one another. Communication should be possible and helpful. Problems should be communicated and solved by all. To be available for your child is the most coveted gift.

The absence of all the above factors creates the void, as the child strives on his or her own for survival. This research has proved that 80% of the total sample was children from single - parent

homes. Unemployment and its related poverty disable the remaining parent to render socialresponsibility to the child and expose the juvenile to crime.

ENVIRONMENT

The socialization process involves interest, beliefs, desire and love to be accepted. The family shares this part with the peer group. The choice of friends is a personal issue. The family serves as a monitor. It is from this study where a negative desire to excel is reflected from question13 (What did you want to achieve from this crime? Respondent 17 Replied: I wanted to show off as a champion in this village)

SCHOOL

The school should have a positive relationship with parents. Teachers and peer group have influence in this area.

COMMUNITY

Socialization should be done through norms and values. Social disorganization promotes delinquency. The Social Disorganization Theory has characteristics like instability, poverty and ethnic diversity. The Anomie Theory is also a community based version of the community that does not use acceptable means to attain goals.

OTHERS

The investigation of structural factors responsible for crime has been identified as embedded in a complex issue that surrounds service delivery within the government institutions. This includes the shortage of probation officers and shortage of transport as a common problem within the government institutions. This puts probation officers in a position of inability to implement, monitor and evaluate their recommended programs, as endorsed by the magistrate. The non-governmental institutions like NICRO and Khulisa are effective, but not enough, since primary prevention should be community – based, from families, schools and to all other sectors. Once the child is identified with misconduct and antisocial disorder, the full rehabilitation treatment is essential for the prevention of criminal behavior.

6.6.2. TO INVESTIGATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POVERTY AND JUVENILE CRIME

Most juveniles in conflict with the law are from homes where not a single person is employed. Ho# 1 this indicates that most juveniles attend school without food and uniform. Some schools serve soup. Within those schools absenteeism is rare. Poverty has a negative impact on children. The 40% of the total samples do not have an employed family member. They have nobody to turn to for the basic needs. The conditions are aggravated by the usual stop and release of the welfare grants. This statement is confirming Ho# 2 that those involved in crime are those who are poor, not recipients of the welfare grant. Other families look at the government as the sole provider. They even blame the government for not building houses for them. Confusion has led them to not differentiate between what is expected from them and their share of responsibility. The 32% of the total sample have working parents who are the mothers. The mothers are also in a negative position of not being the mentors for their boys. They provide food, but are unable to control the behavior. Grandparents are in the same plight.

Children with low intelligence are likely to do badly at school. This low educational aspiration is identified as a risk factor for truancy and delinquency. Failure to achieve, removal of positive stimuli and confrontation with a negative situation expose the child to maladjustment of crime, according to the Strain Theory. The researcher views this as an issue to be noted by the teachers, the probation officers and psychiatric nurses.

(PDF [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/juvenile .delinquency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/juvenile_delinquency) accessed 09.11.11).

The juvenile understanding of the concept 'crime' is striking. The 40% perceive crime as bad. The remarkable comment is the comment that it is wrong but 'I like it'. This sounds like an obsession and a symptom of antisocial behavior. The obsessive compulsive negative personality is not ideal. Juvenile delinquency is identified as an illegal behavior by adolescents. Youth crime is an aspect of crime that receives great attention from news, media and politicians. Theories on causes of youth crime are studied in Criminology. Definitions of any theory focus on youth crime. (PDF [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/juvenile.delinquency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/juvenile_delinquency) accessed 09.11.11). The researcher deduces from that, that juveniles have their own understanding of crime that is reality - oriented.

Thus, all are teachable and adults can learn something from them about them. This confirms Ho# 4, that a person can be rehabilitated from crime. Teenage pregnancy is the result of crime. Children from delinquent pregnancies are more likely to show delinquent behavior. It is also mentioned that teenage pregnancy lowers mother to child relationship. (PDF [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/juvenile delinquency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/juvenile_delinquency) accessed 09.11.11). The researcher views this as a vicious circle.

The motive behind crime was money and looking for what they did not have. This sounds like genuine, but the lack of foresight is reflected. The strategy in decision making is clouded. Others steal for alcohol and others for drugs, whilst others blame friends for their actions. Choosing the victim sounds subjective. Crime is reflected as a goal oriented act. Most juveniles did not view teenage pregnancy as the cause of crime, but as an aggravating issue deepening the poverty plight of the affected.

All victims share a common characteristic. Victimology is important in the overall investigative process. Victimology provides the idea why victims were chosen. It is mentioned that victims are not chosen until they meet a specific criteria

(PDF <http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/criminal.mind/profiling/victimology/1.html> accessed 10.11.11). The study revealed joblessness as the most influential factor behind juvenile crime. With the level of 40 % of the total sample, poverty, at 28 % of the total sample is also noted as influential to the situation. Drugs and poor service delivery are also reflected. This sounds strange. It is reality that in this community the rationale included technology, influence of friends, drugs and increasing school dropouts. The Journal on Urban Black Violence on the Effects of Male Joblessness and Family Disruption, by Robert Simpson of University of Illinois, identified that scarcity of Black male employment increases.

Poverty is the main characteristic of a disorganized social state which is backed by social instability, ethnic diversity - evident in Social Disorganization Theory.

ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES FROM QUESTION 13: WHAT DID YOU WANT TO ACHIEVE FROM THIS CRIME

11 respondents: wanted money.

3 respondents: to drink alcohol.

3 respondents: to satisfy need.

3 respondents: Nothing.

1 respondent: to please.

1 respondent: good life.

1 respondent: to show off as a champion in his community.

1 respondent: to get something you do not have.

1 respondent: for self- gratification.

A lot of money is what 11 respondents wanted from their crimes. This is motivation behind crime: the need for survival, backed by maladjustment in the Systems Theory. Anomie Theory is reflected in statements from juveniles such as: good life, showing off as a champion, to drink alcohol - where wrong ideas are used instead of acceptable means.

6.6.3. THE INVESTIGATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE ESCALATION OF CRIME

The researcher views joblessness as the core influential factor towards poverty around Umhlathuze Municipality. The concept qualifies the Ho# 1: that crime in this area was related to poverty, which was caused by joblessness. The unemployment directly affects parents of juveniles. The impact of the unemployment exerts impact on the juvenile with psycho - social and physical needs.

The journal article on the effect of unemployment on juvenile delinquency, written by Fletcher,

from the University of Chicago, identifies that public policy is important to understand the relationship between labor market and juvenile delinquency conditions. It mentions that equilibrium in labor market is quickly reached if the focus is on prolonged unemployment. It explains that high unemployment rates make it impossible for new entrants in the labor force. It also makes it difficult for families to manufacture goods and services for their offspring. There are legitimate activities in which one can be involved, such as attending school, working in legitimate occupations, enjoying leisure time without being in conflict with the law. The author emphasizes that unemployment should be correlated with delinquency among young people independently of labor market status. (<http://www.jstor.org/pss/1828439> accessed 08.11.11). The researcher also views job promotion as an urgent need.

Respondents identified the need to assist juveniles to continue with school as basic, followed by the building of a skills centre as essential for future community development - the cry for help against drugs reflected. The building of playgrounds, employment of more police officers and imprisoning of drug lords were also identified as basic towards community development.

What can be done to prevent the criminal behavior? Corporal punishment was abolished by the South African Constitution, Act 108 of 1996 in homes, schools and courts. Ho#3 - corporal punishment was proven to cause fear and anger, which are not conducive for learning. This question had common responses which focused on the offender rehabilitation centers, like National Integration Criminal Rehabilitation (NICRO), Khulisa, and the Department of Social Development, which serve this community.

ANALYSIS OF QUESTION 18 - WHAT INFLUENCES THE ESCALATION OF CRIME AROUND UMHLATHUZE MUNICIPALITY?

8 respondents: unemployment as cause - need money.

3 respondents: poverty.

4 respondents: drugs and alcohol.

1 respondents: poor service delivery.

1 respondent: taverns.

1 respondent: technology.

7 respondents: no input.

Unemployment and poverty were identified by 11 respondents as the main causes. Drugs and taverns were also mentioned. Unemployment is the main problem of the offenders' parents or guardians. The problem affect the youth in such a way that they cannot forget it. The juveniles are certain that employment is the key for them to receive adequate care.

ANALYSIS OF QUESTION 19: WHAT CAN BE DONE TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT IN THIS COMMUNITY?

8 respondents: promote job opportunities.

4 respondents: help children attend school.

3 respondents: help against drugs.

3 respondents: build playgrounds.

3 respondents: employ more police.

2 respondents: encourage respect for self and for others.

1 respondent: stop room rentals.

1 respondent: the accused must be assaulted by the community.

Job opportunities enable the custodian or parent figure to render their social responsibilities. This was identified by 8 respondents. Job opportunities are on the minds of the youth as a problem they experience in their own homes/families. The problem has the potential to carry over from generation to generation unless stopped. Social Disorganization explains the community status based on poverty and social instability and ethnic diversity as identified by respondent 5. Poverty

was noted as a perpetual problem unless stopped. Unemployment and need for job opportunities dominated the responses. This confirms the hypothesis that crime at Umhlathuze is related to crime. The juvenile delinquents are influenced by what occurs in their environment: what they observe, listen to, peers, parents, and relatives. Delinquency is not an inherent condition, but learned through association, imitation, pressure, needs, wants, influence and desires.

6.6.6.4. To investigate the psychological factors leading to crime

The 52% of the respondents did not admit to mood related problems. Only 48% admitted to mood related problems. The difference is not much. The researcher views mood changes as related to hormonal changes, which is characterized by physiological changes and personality disorders of adolescence. Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, (DSM-iv-TR Codes 312xx) reveals that juvenile behavior is attributed to conduct disorder. It also reveals that when a juvenile continuously exhibits negative behavior patterns until he turns 18 he is at risk of being diagnosed with Antisocial Personality Disorder. The unacceptable behavior pattern develops the individual into a career criminal. Both conduct disorder and anti social tendencies are related to causes and effects of crime. (PDF <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/juvenile.delinquency> accessed 09.11.11).

Crime is defined as an anti-social behavior, a behavior which is learned. Learning is attained through association with family, peer group, etc. Factors leading to crime are well stated within the theoretical framework of this study.

6.6.5. TO INVESTIGATE IN WHAT WAY THE MEDIA CONTRIBUTE TO CRIME

The Fronto - Parietal Regulation of media violence exposure in adolescence study from Oxford Journals confirms that aggressive media viewing activates the capability of blunt emotional responses with repeated viewing and promotes aggressive attitudes and behavior (Oxford journals <http://scan.oxfordjournals.org/content/ear> accessed 05.04.11).

The study showed that 76% of the total sample did not view violent films. The media, in the form of radio and Daily Newspaper, do contribute to crime. Thus, this objective could not be verified.

6.7. DISCUSSION ON THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

6.7.1. INTRODUCTION

Theoretical framework is the researcher's theoretical perspective on which the study is based. A theory is a logical empirical proposition that guides the researcher. The role of theory is; to improve basic understanding of the behavior, make predictions, make sense of empirical findings, guide research and guide public policy on how to reduce the problem (Bachman & Russel, 2011:32). The Systems Theory focuses on the smooth interaction of variables in the project on investigation into the reasons that influence the escalation of juvenile crime in Umhlathuze Municipality. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs reflected the missing portion of the quiz, the Strain, Anomie and Social Disorganization are theories which focused on hypothetical causes.

6.7.2. MASLOW'S HIERACHY OF NEEDS, SYSTEM'S THEORY, SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION, ANOMIE / STRAIN THEORIES

The four sociological theories are to be discussed in relation to one another, the focus being on community deviation, crime and poverty at Umhlathuze.

6.7.2.1. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

In this theory basic human needs are portrayed in the form of a pyramid, starting from the base, which forms the largest fundamental level. One of the 5 basic layers is survival needs – which include food and shelter. Most respondents had shelter, although not of a satisfactory level. Food and basic needs reflected as projected needs.

The level 2 needs of safety and security, which include the presence of caring parents, were reflected. The condition might have been aggravated by the H I V epidemic which is known to have covered the whole of the sub - Saharan region. The increasing teenage pregnancy also counted as a contributory cause.

The 3rd level needs of socialization focus on communication, mentorship and relation formation. The criminal element led to the decreased responsibility on the part of the offenders. The feeling of lack of care from parents or guardians, promotes hate.

The 4th level needs of self-esteem are demoted by the motivated fear of prospective discouragement from friends and colleagues.

The 5th level need of self-actualization is the courage in expression of positive anticipated goals. According to this Psychologist, individual needs have to be aroused and remain unsatisfied for them to motivate behavior. According to Maslow, the basic needs must be fulfilled before a person strives to a higher level of motivational scope, which is self-actualization. Thus, food and shelter are basic, according to the Hierarchy of Needs. The absence of 1 element breaks the hierarchy (Steinberg, 2009:22-24).

The Maslow's Theory reflects the missing part of the quiz in juvenile delinquency.

6.7.2.2. Systems Theory

The Systems Theory focuses on measuring the automaticity brought by the perceptual associative learning interaction. This theory directly focuses on the causes and the effects of crime this is confirmed by Conrad Hal in his Dynamic Systems Theory (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/ar> accessed 10.12.11).

Both Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and the Systems Theory complement each other. The absence of basic needs reflects the break in the smooth functioning of the system. Poverty deprives adolescents of the development. Thus, growth to the level of self-actualization is deprived. The Systems Theory reflects such deprivation of growth towards self-actualization as the break of the smooth functioning of the system.

6.7.2.3. Social Disorganization Theory

Social Disorganization Theory evolves from theoretical research traditions. This theory suggests that disorganized communities are characterized by poverty, ethnic diversity and weakened social stability ([http://criminology.wikia.com/wiki/Social Disorganization Theory](http://criminology.wikia.com/wiki/Social_Disorganization_Theory) accessed

03.05.11). Pioneers of the theory are Clifford, Shaw, and McKay. Social Disorganization refers to the inability of the community to realize common goals and solve chronic problems. Social Disorganization transmits effect on crime and deviance because it affects social control in the communities and increases the crime tendency. Crime occurs where neighborhood is lacking social organization and unable to provide essential services (Mustain et al 2006:332 [http/ www. Ncjr.gov./html/ojjdp/193591.html](http://www.Ncjr.gov/html/ojjdp/193591.html)-Social Disorganization and Rural Communities accessed 03.05.11). Umhlathuze is half - rural and half – urban, which is in line with the theory when it comes to criminal behavior. The Disorganization Theory explains the criminal behavior. This theory has all the criteria for theory evaluation. The assumptions are consistent. The scope is broad for the analysis of behavior of juveniles at Umhlathuze. Parsimony reflects the simplicity which cannot be mistaken. It is testable and practically usable. This theory has proven without doubt on the social instability and identified poverty in the area.

6.7.2.4. Anomie Theory /Strain Theory

Merton's theory of Social Disorganization and Anomie reflect concentration of crime in different classes. The Anomie Theory is based on the work of Durkheim who used anomie to refer to the state of formlessness from the lack of control which promotes maladjustment and dissatisfaction from valued cultural means to the end

(<http://www.cas.sc.edu/socy/faculty/deflem/zamoniestrain.html>. accessed 03 05 11). Robert Agnew and Steven Messner broadened the view that youngsters from various socio economic levels are subjected to similar situations. Youngsters from lower socio economic backgrounds perceive fewer legitimate opportunities towards own success goals than upper and middleclass youngsters - the fewer the success goals the higher the opportunity to delinquency. According to this theory, the adolescents become used to wrong ideas, such that those actions become acceptable to them. The community does not respect their norms hence the name 'anomie' for normlessness. At Umhlathuze the division is on those who have and those who do not have. The theory identified those with lower socio economic backgrounds as the victims of the situation. Thus, the theory was able to prove the hypothesis that juvenile delinquents are those who are poor and unable to access social grants.

These four theories focus on delinquency and criminal offenders. The bad social conditions promote and develop the abnormal social conditions which are culturally transmitted from generation to generation.

6.8. CONCLUSION

Information obtained from this study broadened understanding on the causes of the escalation of crime around Umhlathuze Municipality. The study focused on the demographic profile and the criminal behavior of the respondents. The study revealed that few people actively work towards understanding what causes people to commit crime. It is from the extract from NICRO News that criminals do not commit crime to get a meal, but luxury materials. This is also confirmed by this study. The variable that qualified the poverty status was the absence of an employed breadwinner who is responsible for basic needs. In this case, members of most respondents' families were jobless. Magistrates feel that people who are monitoring prisoners are not doing their work, and should, therefore be put in jail. The probation officers are left with a mammoth task of assessing, authorizing and recommending non-custodial sentencing. Currently, they are not staffed enough to implement, monitor and evaluate the progress of the program. It is from this study that the Non Profit Organizations operating in this area is more equipped than state department. The researcher suggests the need of intersect oral collaboration towards the holistic intervention. Apart from the limitations of the study mentioned below, the researcher feels that the main objectives of the study were achieved.

6.9. LIMITATIONS

- The researcher was unable to get permission to interview subjects from South African Police Service (SAPS).
- Permission could not be obtained from the local Empangeni Correctional Services to interview the subjects.

- The recorded statistics of convicted juveniles could not be attained. The researcher's figures were based on the 2008 and 2009 monthly reports from the Magistrate's court in Empangeni. This concept was verified on the research by Clarence Zondi, from the University of Zululand's Department of Criminology, on her research on juvenile diversion. Professor Potgieter confirmed that the SAPS and the Department of Justice do not keep the statistics (uzspace.uzulu.ac.za/./juvenile%20diversion.%20cz%20zondi.pdf?accessed 28.05.12).

6.10. RECOMMENDATIONS

Juvenile delinquency is an immediate and long term problem. Delinquency starts with misdemeanors that can perpetrate into more serious criminal acts. The best way is to prevent delinquency at its infancy through the following:

- A revolutionary awareness campaigns around the country are essential. The offender rehabilitation organizations, such as NICRO and KHULISA should be given slots in all community meetings and conferences.
- The department of Social Development should be given staff that can enable them to implement and evaluate their policies and programs.
- After school, programs should be introduced for vulnerable kids that engage in delinquent behavior. Thus children should be given recreational constructive facilities and programs in an environment that is safe.
- Parents and guardians should be motivated to love and care for their children, irrespective of their financial status, since love costs nothing, but it tightens family bond and prevents delinquency.
- Corporal punishment should be completely abolished as a child rearing technique at all levels.

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ANNEXURE A QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE REASONS THAT INFLUENCE THE ESCALATION OF JUVENILE CRIME

QUESTIONNAIRE

Please indicate your choice and fill in the boxes by means of a cross (x) in the category that best describes your view of that statement.

SECTION A Demographic Data

1. GENDER

Males	
Females	
Other	

2. AGE

12-13	
14-15	
16-17	
18 and above	

3. ETHNIC Groups

Black	
Colored	
White	
Indian	
Other	

4. Home language

Zulu	
Xhosa	
English	
Sotho	
Other Please specify	

5. Parental status

Single	
Married	
Widowed	
Divorced	
Separated	

6. With whom are you staying at home?

Parents	
Child- headed	
Grand parent	
Siblings	
Other	

7. Who is employed in the family?

8. Do you rate your family economic status as poverty- stricken?

Yes	
No	

How do you obtain your basic needs

9. Highest Standard of Education

10. Do your hobbies include viewing of violent films?

Yes	
No	

If yes please explain.....

.....

SECTION B Criminal Behavior

11. What do you understand about crime?

.....

12. As far as you can remember, do you have the following problem?

Mood - related disorder

Yes	
No	

13. What did you want to achieve from this crime?

Please explain.....

14. What was the reason of choosing your victim?

Please explain.....

15. Was your crime associated with violence?

Yes	
No	

Please explain.....

16. Did you plan violence?

Yes	
No	

If no, what forced you to change?

Please explain.....

17. Do you perceive teenage pregnancy as a cause of crime ?

Yes	
No	

Please

explain:.....

.....

18. What influences the escalation of crime around Umhlathuze Municipality?

Joblessness	
Poverty	
Poor service delivery	
Other	

Please explain.....

19. According to your opinion what can be done to promote self-development in this community?

.....

20. What can be done to prevent criminal behavior in this community?

.....

.....

Thank you for your participation

ANNEXURE B -SPECIFIC REQUEST FOR PERMISSION

P O Box 8418

EMPANGENI RAIL

3910

Area Manager D. S. D Ulundi

Fax No: 035 874 8602

Dear Sir

I hereby request permission to conduct research on Juvenile crime around Umhlathuze. The area involves five courts that is; Ngwelezane, Empangeni Esikhawini, Richards Bay and KwaMbonambi. I have been directed by the Ngwelezane D S D manager to request for your approval.

! here enclose my request for permission, consent form for participant as according to the ethical code which emphasize that participant shall not be coerced and the questionnaire. Confidentiality and anonymity shall be maintained.

I do hope for your favorable consideration.

Yours in Service

Student Community Worker: M. Z. Makhanya

ANNEXURE C – LETTER OF CONSENT

P.O. Box 8418

EMPANGENI RAIL

3910

21 June 2011

To Whom It May Concern

Dear research participant

Please receive this request from the student Community Worker of the University of Zululand who would like to request your participation in gathering the information regarding this research.

This investigation is based on the reasons that influence the escalation of juvenile crime in Umhlathuze Municipality. I would like to ensure you that the information you will give will be confidential. You are kindly requested to follow instructions stated in the questionnaires and give answers that you believe are relevant towards the questions.

I will be grateful if you would assist by completing the questionnaires as accurately as possible.

Your participation will be highly appreciated.

Yours Faithfully

Student from Department of Social Work University of Zululand

Signature.....

Makhanya M .Z.

**ANNEXURE D THE PERMISSIOM TO DO THE STUDY FROM
ULUNDI DEPARTMENTOF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (DSD)**

Copy attached.